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October 1, 2024

VIA ECF

The Honorable Richard M. Gergel, U.S.D.J. United States District Court for the District of South Carolina J. Waites Waring Judicial Center 83 Meeting Street Charleston, South Carolina 29401

Re: BASF Corporation v. AIU Insurance Company, No. 2:24-cv-00993-RMG; and

Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's London v. BASF Corporation, No. 1:24-cv-01684

Dear Judge Gergel:

This firm represents BASF Corporation ("BASF"), as successor in interest to Ciba Corporation, in the litigation pertaining to BASF's insurance coverage pending before this Court. I write in furtherance of the August 12, 2024 letter BASF submitted to this Court, (ECF No. 128), requesting that Your Honor schedule a case management conference to discuss: (i) setting deadlines for the parties to complete the tasks required under Your Honor's Conference and Scheduling Order; and (ii) arranging to coordinate all pretrial proceedings in the action captioned *BASF Corporation v. AIU Insurance Company*, No. 2:24-cv-00993-RMG (the "First Filed Action") and the action captioned *Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's London v. BASF Corporation*, No. 2:24-cv-4325 (the "London Action," together with the First Filed Action, the "Actions"), transferred to this Court by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPML").

Since BASF last wrote to Your Honor, there have been new developments in a third related state court coverage proceeding in New Jersey (the "New Jersey Action") relevant to both the Actions and BASF's requested relief. In sum, the New Jersey Action has been temporarily stayed until January 2025 pending further developments on BASF's coverage claims in the Actions prior to the next status conference in the New Jersey Action. Based on the insurers' representations during the hearing that resulted in that stay, they, like BASF, are interested in moving forward with discovery on BASF's coverage claims. Accordingly, as BASF previously respectfully requested from this Court, a pretrial schedule should be set and the First Filed Action should be coordinated with the London Action so that BASF may move forward with discovery in the forum the JPML has ruled will provide the most efficient means for conducting that discovery.

NEW YORK PALO ALTO NEW JERSEY UTAH WASHINGTON, D.C. Lowenstein Sandler LLP

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By way of brief background, the New Jersey Action involves all of BASF insurers that are parties to the First Filed Action and the transferred London Action, and concerns the same claims seeking insurance coverage for AFFF Lawsuits. BASF filed the New Jersey Action in response to the London Action (which was originally venued in New York) to preserve its rights, as the insured should be permitted to select a forum of its choosing to resolve coverage disputes. (Ex. A ¶¶ 64-68.) BASF has, however, always maintained that the District of South Carolina is the appropriate forum for coverage claims, and that is why BASF filed the First Filed Action before Your Honor and obtained transfer of the London Action to the AFFF MDL.

While the JPML was considering whether the London Action would benefit from consolidation with the AFFF MDL this Court is handling, BASF and certain insurers agreed to stay the New Jersey Action. No insurers challenged the stay while the JPML's decision was pending. (Ex. B at 28:9-32:10.) Yet, after the London Action was transferred to this Court, the insurers' tenor changed. BASF sought the consent of all insurers to extend the stay in the New Jersey Action to allow Your Honor to adjudicate the Actions. The insurers rejected that request, thereby seeking to create piecemeal litigation and threatening the prospect of inconsistent rulings on BASF's coverage claims that the JPML sought to avoid by transferring the London Action to the AFFF MDL. As a result, BASF was forced to move to extend the stay in the New Jersey Action. The insurers opposed that motion.

On September 20, 2024, the Hon. Gary Wolinetz, J.S.C. held a hearing on BASF's motion to extend the stay in the New Jersey Action. (Ex. B.) During that hearing, Judge Wolinetz questioned the insurers as to why they resisted staying the New Jersey Action. In response, the insurers stated that while they believed they could receive a "fair shake" before this Court and "don't have an issue with Judge Gergel handling the litigation," they are concerned about becoming "one of thousands of cases that Judge Gergel was handling on these firefighting foam cases." (Id. at 21:6-23; 23:16-22; 24:2-3.) In essence, the insurers sought to move the New Jersey Action forward instead of staying it because in the First Filed Action and the London Action "there may be some procedural maneuvering that would take a long time, and that would prejudice us in the sense of, we cannot get started on any kind of discovery while these procedural maneuverings are taking place" and the insurers "don't want to be part of a massive . . . proceeding," (id. at 22:19-23, 23:17-22, 24:2-3, 50:12-13)—notwithstanding that: (i) the insurers are the ones who erected the artificial procedural hurdles; and (ii) the JPML already has considered, and rejected, these concerns when it ruled that the most efficient way to handle BASF's coverage claims is to consolidate them before this Court. Thus, despite Judge Wolinetz's repeated questioning, the only potential "prejudice" the insurers identified during the hearing was that they wanted to take discovery but a stay would prevent them from doing so (even though the insurers have resisted proceeding with discovery in the Actions currently pending before Your Honor). (*Id.* 33:14-21, 50:12-15.)

Ultimately, Judge Wolinetz entered an Order extending the stay in the New Jersey Action through January 10, 2025, and directed the parties to report back to him on the status of the Actions. (Ex. C.) At that time, Judge Wolinetz will further consider how the New Jersey Action will proceed, if at all. (Ex. C.) Judge Wolinetz reached this decision because, while he recognized that the



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JPML entered "a very strong order regarding . . . centralizing these disputes and . . . cases" before this Court and that it would be a "recipe for disaster" for him "to be involved in a situation where I'm issuing rulings that contradict whatever is going on in South Carolina," (*id.* at 45:5-10, 46:20), he wanted to avoid "a situation where they [the insurers] want to litigate this case . . . and it's sitting around because Judge Gergel is . . . buried under a million cases, and nothing gets done." (*Id.* at 53:7-13, 56:9-17, 58:9-13.) At the same time, however, Judge Wolinetz recognized that "if there is a judge who is . . . well versed in handling all of these cases [AFFF cases], and no one is going to be prejudiced, why . . . wouldn't I allow that judge to deal with this case, at least temporarily." (*Id.* at 30:21-25.)

* * *

Accordingly, BASF respectfully renews its request for a case management conference before this Court to set a schedule for discovery and other pretrial matters, consistent with the insurers' representations that they are interested in moving on with discovery on BASF's coverage claims.

Respectfully submitted,

Lynda Beniel

Lynda A. Bennett (admitted pro hac vice)

David C. Kimball (Fed. ID No. 10475)

Enclosure(s)

cc: Counsel of Record (via ECF)

Tellingly, the insurers entirely ignored the existence of the JPML Transfer Order when they opposed BASF's motion to extend the stay in the New Jersey Action, but Judge Wolinetz properly considered it. (Ex. B at 37:10-20.)



EXHIBIT A

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Attorneys for Plaintiff BASF Corporation

BASF CORPORATION, as successor in interest to CIBA CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

VS.

ACE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, AIU INSURANCE COMPANY, ALLIANZ GLOBAL RISKS US INSURANCE COMPANY, ALLIANZ VERSICHERUNGS-AG, ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY, AXA GROUP AG, AXA INSURANCE COMPANY, CERTAIN UNDERWRITERS AT LLOYD'S, LONDON, CERTAIN LONDON MARKET INSURANCE COMPANIES, EMPLOYERS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY, EVEREST REINSURANCE COMPANY, FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRST STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, GRANITE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, HDI GLOBAL INSURANCE COMPANY, HDI GLOBAL SE, INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, INTERSTATE FIRE & CASUALTY COMPANY, LEXINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, MUNICH REINSURANCE AMERICA, INC., NATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY, NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA, NEW ENGLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW ENGLAND REINSURANCE CORPORATION, RSA INSURANCE GROUP LIMITED, TIG

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY LAW DIVISION: MIDDLESEX COUNTY

DOCKET NO.:

Civil Action

COMPLAINT & JURY DEMAND

INSURANCE COMPANY, TRAVELERS
CASUALTY & SURETY COMPANY, TWIN
CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
WESTPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
ZURICH INSURANCE GROUP LIMITED,
SAFETY NATIONAL CASUALTY
CORPORATION, MIDSTATES
REINSURANCE CORPORATION,
EUROPEAN REINSURANCE COMPANY OF
ZURICH, GREENWICH INSURANCE
COMPANY, SWISS REINSURANCE
COMPANY, and PACIFIC INSURANCE
COMPANY,

Defendants.

Plaintiff BASF Corporation ("BASF" or "Ciba"), by and through its attorneys, Lowenstein Sandler LLP, by way of Complaint against the defendant insurance companies identified below (collectively the "Defendant Insurers"), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. This is an insurance coverage action for breach of contract and declaratory relief. This action arises under umbrella and excess liability insurance policies issued by the Defendant Insurers that provide coverage to BASF, as successor-in-interest to Ciba Corporation ("Ciba Corp."), for certain alleged liabilities arising from claims and legal causes of action in lawsuits around the country.
- 2. Specifically, Ciba Corp. and/or its predecessor manufactured the surfactant Lodyne, which was used, *inter alia*, in connection with the manufacture of certain Aqueous Film-Forming Foams ("AFFF").
- 3. BASF, as successor-in-interest to Ciba Corp., has been named as a defendant in thousands of underlying lawsuits, which are brought by individual claimants, including current and former military and civilian firefighters, public, quasi-public and private water providers, state

and municipal governmental authorities, and others, that allegedly have suffered bodily injury, property damage or personal injury, or some combination thereof, which they claim resulted from exposure to, *inter alia*, Lodyne manufactured, designed, sold, supplied or distributed by Ciba Corp. (or its predecessor) and used in AFFF (the "AFFF Lawsuits"). These AFFF Lawsuits seek to hold BASF legally responsible for damages allegedly sustained by the underlying plaintiffs. The AFFF Lawsuits have been filed in courts nationwide, including AFFF Lawsuits filed by more than 90 plaintiffs who are residents of New Jersey. Those lawsuits filed by New Jersey residents have been filed in New Jersey state court, New Jersey federal court (and transferred to the MDL (defined herein)), or directly filed in the MDL.

- 4. By and through this action, BASF seeks insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 5. The Defendant Insurers' insurance policies, which insure BASF as the successor-in-interest to Ciba Corp., consist of umbrella and excess general liability insurance policies that provide coverage for alleged bodily and/or personal injury or property damage that took place during policy periods from 1976 to 1986. Specifically, those insurance policies require the Defendant Insurers to pay all sums, including the payment of defense litigation fees and expenses, for which their insured shall become legally obligated to pay which arise out of an occurrence (the "Policies").
- 6. The AFFF Lawsuits allege an occurrence that is covered by the Policies, and the AFFF Lawsuits seek damages for bodily injury, property damage, or personal injury, as those terms are used in the Policies. The AFFF Lawsuits further allege that bodily injury, property

¹ Defendant Ace American Insurance Company issued a claims-made policy, no. G23733298, with a policy period of December 31, 2007 to December 31, 2008 (the "<u>Ace Policy</u>"). Certain AFFF Lawsuits were made, or are deemed made, during this policy's policy period and the alleged bodily and/or personal injury or property damage occurred during the relevant time periods under the Ace Policy.

damage, or personal injury occurred during the policy periods of the Policies (or, with respect to the Ace Policy, during the relevant time period).

- 7. Accordingly, the Defendant Insurers are obligated to pay the litigation costs and expenses that BASF has incurred, and will continue to incur, in connection with the AFFF Lawsuits. All Defendant Insurers also have an obligation to acknowledge coverage and, up to the full amount of their respective insurance policy limits, to indemnify BASF for all sums incurred to satisfy any legal liability incurred in connection with the AFFF Lawsuits, including any judgment or settlement entered in those matters.
- 8. BASF has satisfied all terms and conditions of the Policies. Thus, BASF is entitled to the full benefit of the insurance coverage available under the Policies for the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 9. This case involves an actual, justiciable controversy between and among BASF and the Defendant Insurers because the Defendant Insurers have failed and refused to acknowledge their obligation to provide insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits as required by the Policies.

THE PARTIES

Plaintiff

- 10. BASF is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware, with its headquarters and principal place of business located at 100 Park Avenue, Florham Park, New Jersey 07932.
- 11. The Policies were issued to Ciba-Geigy Corporation (among others), and BASF, as the legal successor to Ciba Corp., is an insured under the Policies and, in turn, is the real party in interest in connection with the insurance claims being made under the Policies based on the following corporate history: In 1996, Ciba-Geigy Corporation ("Ciba-Geigy") spun off its specialty chemicals business, which included the Lodyne product line, into a new entity called

Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation ("Ciba Specialty"), which remained an insured under the Policies. In 2007, Ciba Specialty changed its name to Ciba Corporation and, in 2009, BASF acquired Ciba Corporation. Ciba Corporation was later converted to BASF Performance Products LLC and then merged into BASF Corporation. Pursuant to the agreements concerning the separation of Ciba-Geigy Corporation's historic business lines, BASF has the right to make claims under the Policies.

Defendant Insurers

- 12. **Ace**. Defendant Ace American Insurance Company ("<u>Ace</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, with its principal place of business located in the state of Pennsylvania. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Ace was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. Ace, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "Chubb" and is part of the Chubb family of insurers.
- 13. **AIU**. Defendant AIU Insurance Company ("<u>AIU</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, with its principal place of business located in the state of New York. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, AIU was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. AIU, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "AIG" and is part of the AIG family of insurers.
- 14. **Allianz Global**. Upon information and belief, Defendant Allianz Global Risks US Insurance Company ("Allianz Global") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, with its principal place of business located in the state of Illinois. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Allianz Global was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. Allianz Global is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. Allianz Global, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "Allianz" and is part of the Allianz family of insurers.

- 15. **Allianz AG**. Upon information and belief, Defendant Allianz Versicherungs-AG ("<u>Allianz AG</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of Germany, with its principal place of business located in Munich, Germany. Allianz AG is the same entity as, or successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by, Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft. Allianz AG, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "Allianz" and is part of the Allianz family of insurers.
- 16. **Allstate**. Defendant Allstate Insurance Company ("<u>Allstate</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, with its principal place of business located in the state of Illinois. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Allstate was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. Allstate is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Northbrook Insurance Company.
- 17. **AXA AG**. Upon information and belief, Defendant AXA Group AG ("<u>AXA AG</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of Germany, with its principal place of business located in Cologne, Germany. AXA AG is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Colonia Versicherung Aktiengesellschaft. AXA AG, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "AXA" and is part of the AXA family of insurers.
- 18. **AXA Company**. Defendant AXA Insurance Company ("<u>AXA Company</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, with its principal place of business located in the state of New York. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, AXA Company was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. AXA Company is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Colonia Insurance Company.

AXA Company, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "AXA" and is part of the AXA family of insurers.

- 19. Underwriters at Lloyd's. Defendants Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's, London ("Underwriters at Lloyd's") are members of insurance syndicates that have historically engaged in insurance underwriting through the Llyod's insurance market in London, England. The Underwriters at Lloyd's are natural persons or entities who are or were members of the following underwriting syndicates at Lloyd's, London, that subscribed to one or more of the insurance policies issued to Ciba Corp. or BASF for the policy periods from April 1, 1976, to April 1, 1986: Syndicate 190, Syndicate 199, Syndicate 278, Syndicate 365, Syndicate 417, Syndicate 618, Syndicate 772, Syndicate 918. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, the Underwriters at Lloyd's were and are licensed to do and/or are doing business in the state of New Jersey.
- 20. London Market Companies. Defendant Certain London Market Insurance Companies ("London Market Companies") are all foreign corporations that historically placed insurance in the London insurance market. Specifically, the London Market Companies are Catalina Worthing Insurance Ltd. F/K/A HFPI (as Part VII Transferee of Excess Insurance Company Ltd.) and/or London & Edinburgh Insurance Company (as Successor to London & Edinburgh General Insurance Company Ltd.) ("Catalina Worthing"); Cavello Bay Reinsurance Limited as successor by merger to Harper Insurance Limited (formerly known as Turegum Insurance Company) and as successor in interest to the rights and liabilities of Brittany Insurance Company Limited ("Cavello Bay"); Darag Deutschland AG, formerly known as Darag Deutsche Versicherungs-Und Rückversicherungs-AG, as successor in interest to AG Insurance SA/NV, formerly known as AG De 1830 Compagnie Belge; INSCO Ltd. in its own capacity and as successor to Britamco Ltd. and INSCO Insurance Company ("INSCO"); River Thames Insurance

Company Limited in its own right and as successor in interest to Unionamerica Insurance Company Limited (which in turn is statutory successor in interest to certain business of St. Paul Travelers Insurance Company Limited, formerly known as St. Katherine Insurance Company Limited and St. Katherine Insurance Company PLC) ("River Thames"); and Tenecom Limited (formerly known as Yasuda Fire & Marine Insurance Company (U.K.) Ltd and as successor to Winterthur Swiss Insurance Company formerly known as Accident & Casualty Insurance Company Of Winterthur) ("Tenecom"). Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, the London Market Companies were and are licensed to do and/or are doing business in the state of New Jersey.

- 21. **Employers**. Defendant Employers Mutual Casualty Company ("<u>Employers</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Iowa, with its principal place of business located in the state of Iowa. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Employers was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey.
- 22. **Everest**. Defendant Everest Reinsurance Company (f/k/a Prudential Reinsurance Company) ("<u>Everest</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Delaware, with its principal place of business in the state of New Jersey. Everest was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey.
- 23. **Federal**. Defendant Federal Insurance Company ("<u>Federal</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Indiana, with its principal place of business in the state of New Jersey. Federal was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. Federal is also the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Chubb & Son Insurance Company. Federal, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "Chubb" and is part of the Chubb family of insurers.

- 24. **First State**. Defendant First State Insurance Company ("<u>First State</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Connecticut, with its principal place of business located in the state of Connecticut. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, First State was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey.
- 25. **Granite**. Defendant Granite State Insurance Company ("<u>Granite</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, with its principal place of business located in the state of Illinois. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Granite was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. Granite, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "AIG" and is part of the AIG family of insurers.
- 26. **HDI Company**. Upon information and belief, Defendant HDI Global Insurance Company ("<u>HDI Company</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois, with its principal place of business located in Hannover, Germany. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, HDI Company was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. HDI Company is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Haftpflichtverband Der Deutschen Industrie V.a.G. HDI Company, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "HDI" and is part of the HDI family of insurers.
- 27. **HDI SE**. Upon information and belief, Defendant HDI Global SE ("<u>HDI SE</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of Germany, with its principal place of business located in Hannover, Germany. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, HDI SE was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. HDI SE is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Gerling-Konzern Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft. HDI SE, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "HDI" and is part of the HDI family of insurers.

- 28. **INA**. Defendant Insurance Company of North America ("<u>INA</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, with its principal place of business located in the state of Pennsylvania. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, INA was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. INA is also the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Central National Insurance Company of Omaha. INA, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "Chubb" and is part of the Chubb family of insurers.
- 29. **ICOSP**. Defendant Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania ("<u>ICOSP</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, with its principal place of business located in the state of New York. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, ICOSP was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. ICOSP, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "AIG" and is part of the AIG family of insurers.
- 30. **Interstate**. Defendant Interstate Fire & Casualty Company ("<u>Interstate</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, with its principal place of business located in the state of Illinois. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Interstate was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. Interstate, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "Allianz" and is part of the Allianz family of insurers.
- 31. **Lexington**. Defendant Lexington Insurance Company ("<u>Lexington</u>") is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Massachusetts. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Lexington was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New

Jersey. Lexington, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "AIG" and is part of the AIG family of insurers.

- 32. **Munich**. Defendant Munich Reinsurance America, Inc. (f/k/a American Re-Insurance Company) is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Delaware, with its principal place of business located in the state of New Jersey. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, National Union was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey.
- 33. **National Casualty**. Defendant National Casualty Company ("National Casualty") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Ohio, with its principal place of business located in the state of Ohio. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, National Union was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey.
- 34. **National Union**. Defendant National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, PA ("National Union") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, with its principal place of business located in the state of New York. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, National Union was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. National Union, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "AIG" and is part of the AIG family of insurers.
- 35. **New England**. Defendant New England Insurance Company ("New England") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Connecticut, with its principal place of business located in the state of Massachusetts. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, New England was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey.
- 36. **New England Re**. Defendant New England Reinsurance Corporation ("New England Re") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Connecticut, with its

principal place of business located in the state of Massachusetts. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, New England Re was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey.

- 37. **RSA**. Defendant RSA Insurance Group Limited ("<u>RSA</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of England and Wales, with its principal place of business located in London, England. RSA is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Royal Insurance.
- 38. TIG. Defendant TIG Insurance Company ("<u>TIG</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Hampshire, with its principal place of business located in the state of California. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, TIG was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. TIG is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Gibraltar Insurance Company.
- 39. **Travelers**. Defendant Travelers Casualty & Surety Company ("<u>Travelers</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Connecticut, with its principal place of business located in the state of Connecticut. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Travelers was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. Travelers is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Aetna Casualty & Surety Company.
- 40. **Twin City**. Defendant Twin City Fire Insurance Company ("<u>Twin City</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Indiana, with its principal place of business located in the state of Connecticut. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Twin City was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey.
- 41. **Westport**. Defendant Westport Insurance Corporation ("<u>Westport</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Missouri, with its principal place of business located in the state of Missouri. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Westport was

and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. Westport is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Manhattan Fire & Marine, and Puritan Insurance Company.

- 42. **Zurich**. Defendant Zurich Insurance Group LTD. ("<u>Zurich</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of Switzerland, with its principal place of business located in Zurich, Switzerland. Zurich is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Zurich International Ltd. and/or Zurich Insurance Company.
- 43. **Safety**. Defendant Safety National Casualty Corporation ("Safety") is a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, with its principal place of business located in Missouri. Safety is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Safety Mutual Casualty Corporation.
- 44. **Midstates**. Defendant Midstates Reinsurance Corporation ("<u>Midstates</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, with its principal place of business located in the state of Ohio. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Midstates was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. Midstates is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Mead Reinsurance Corporation.
- 45. **European Re**. Defendant European Reinsurance Company of Zurich ("<u>European Re</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of Switzerland, with its principal place of business located in Switzerland. European Re is the successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by European General Reinsurance Company of Zurich.
- 46. **Greenwich**. Defendant Greenwich Insurance Company ("<u>Greenwich</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Delaware, with its principal place of business located in the state of Connecticut. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Greenwich was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey. Greenwich is the

successor-in-interest to those Policies issued by Harbor Insurance Company. Greenwich, along with certain other insurers as identified herein, is also referred to as "AXA" and is part of the AXA family of insurers.

- 47. **Swiss Re.** Defendant Swiss Reinsurance Company ("Swiss Re") is a corporation organized under the laws of Switzerland, with its principal place of business located in Switzerland. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Swiss Re was and is licensed to do and is or was doing business in the state of New Jersey.
- 48. **Pacific.** Defendant Pacific Insurance Company ("<u>Pacific</u>") is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Connecticut, with its principal place of business located in the state of Connecticut. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Pacific was and is licensed to do and is doing business in the state of New Jersey.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

49. This Court has jurisdiction over each Defendant Insurer because, upon information and belief, each Defendant Insurer: (i) is licensed to do business in New Jersey; (ii) has engaged, and continues to engage, in substantial business activities in this State, including but not limited to selling insurance to policyholders in this State; (iii) has insured, and continues to insure, risks located in this State, *inter alia*, through the issuance of the Policies for the benefit of BASF; (iv) included New Jersey within the coverage territory of each of the Policies at issue, thereby insuring New Jersey risks relating to Ciba Corp.'s operations, products, and interests in or relating to New Jersey; (v) through their Policies, promised to provide insurance coverage for legal liabilities that may be imposed on a nationwide basis in connection with products that would be, and were, sold on a nationwide basis, including in New Jersey; and/or (vi) did not include any territorial limit within the Policies that would preclude BASF from pursuing coverage from the Defendant Insurers

for all sums that it must incur to defend and resolve the AFFF Lawsuits currently pending across the country. In addition, at least 90 AFFF Lawsuits were filed by New Jersey residents in New Jersey state court, New Jersey federal court (and transferred to the MDL), or directly in the MDL.

50. The Policies issued, or subscribed to, by Defendants Underwriters at Lloyd's and London Market Companies contain or incorporate a "Service of Suit Clause" stating that:

It is agreed that in the event of the failure of Underwriters [i.e., Defendants Underwriters at Lloyd's and London Market Companies] hereon to pay any amount claimed to be due hereunder, Underwriters hereon, at the request of the Assured [i.e., BASF], will submit to the jurisdiction of any court of competent jurisdiction within the United States and will comply with all requirements necessary to give such Court jurisdiction and all matters arising hereunder shall be determined in accordance with the law and practice of such Court.

Based on this Service of Suit Clause, this Court has jurisdiction over Defendants Underwriters at Lloyd's and London Market Companies.

- 51. Venue is proper in this Court because BASF, which owns a laboratory facility in Iselin, New Jersey and leases a warehouse in Edison, New Jersey, is actually doing business in Middlesex County. In addition, at least some of the Defendant Insurers are actually doing business in Middlesex County.
- 52. Because the amount in controversy exceeds \$200,000, BASF designates this case for the complex business litigation program.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The AFFF Lawsuits

53. BASF has been named as a defendant in thousands of AFFF Lawsuits which allege bodily injury, personal injury, and/or property damage or some combination thereof caused by chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances ("PFAS"). BASF is a defendant in the

AFFF Lawsuits in connection with Lodyne, a product that was manufactured by Ciba Corp. (or its predecessor) and for which third parties seek to hold BASF legally liable.

- 54. From approximately 1976 until 1991, Ciba Corp. (or its predecessor) sold Lodyne to Ansul, a company that manufactures fire suppression products, including AFFF. After 1991, Ciba Corp. sold Lodyne to other AFFF manufacturers such as National Foam and Chemguard.
- 55. The AFFF Lawsuits include lawsuits currently pending in the Aqueous Film-Forming Foams ("AFFF") Multi-District Litigation located in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, Docket No. 2:18-2873(RMG) (the "MDL") as well as all similarly situated lawsuits now pending in any other courts or jurisdictions or which may be asserted in the future, whether in the MDL or in other courts of competent jurisdiction.
 - 56. The Policies provide coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 57. The AFFF Lawsuits: (a) allege an "occurrence" as that term is defined in the Policies; (b) seek damages for bodily injury, personal injury or property damage (or combination thereof) that occurred during one or more of the policy periods of the Policies (or, with respect to the Ace Policy, during the relevant time period); and (c) seek to impose a legal liability against BASF, as successor-in-interest to Ciba Corp. The allegations in the AFFF Lawsuits require the Defendant Insurers to pay "all sums" that BASF is obligated to pay that is an "ultimate net loss" as defined in the Policies, including: (a) BASF's litigation costs and expenses in the AFFF Lawsuits; and (b) any judgment or settlement that BASF must satisfy to resolve the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 58. Each of the occurrence-based Policies contain a prior insurance or non-cumulation provision that compresses insurance coverage for a continuing injury or damage claims, such as the AFFF Lawsuits, into a singular policy year or, as applicable, years. As a result, under

applicable law, BASF is entitled to select which policy year or policy years will apply to such claims.

- 59. The AFFF Lawsuits seek damages based on causes of action sounding in, *inter alia*, product liability, strict liability, including strict products liability, failure to warn, nuisance, negligence, and trespass.
- 60. BASF vigorously has defended the AFFF Lawsuits and disputes all allegations of liability and wrongdoing in the AFFF Lawsuits. BASF will continue to vigorously defend the AFFF Lawsuits. The Defendant Insurers have wrongful failed to fund or otherwise participate in BASF's defense of the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 61. The Defendant Insurers have breached the Policies by failing and refusing to acknowledge their obligations to pay BASF for the litigation costs and expenses that have been, and will continue to be incurred, to defend the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 62. The Defendant Insurers have failed and refused to acknowledge their obligations under the Policies to pay BASF or on its behalf all sums for which BASF may be held legally responsible to resolve the AFFF Lawsuits, whether through settlement, judgment, or otherwise.
- 63. None of the exclusions or other policy terms or conditions relied upon by the Defendant Insurers apply to excuse or minimize the Defendant Insurers' obligations to provide coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits.

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

64. On February 27, 2024, BASF filed an action in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, Docket No. 2:24-cv-993-RMG (the "First Filed D.S.C. Action") against certain of the Defendant Insurers. The First Filed D.S.C. Action seeks insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits.

- 65. On March 4, 2024, Underwriters at Lloyd's and London Market Companies filed a retaliatory action against BASF and certain of BASF's insurers in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, Index No. 651150/2024, which BASF immediately removed to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Docket No. 1:24-cv-01684-JHR (the "Second Filed New York Action").
- 66. The Second Filed New York Action is likewise an insurance coverage case where Underwriters at Lloyd's and London Market Companies seek declaratory relief and allege that no insurance coverage is owed to BASF for the AFFF Lawsuits under substantially the same insurance policies that are the subject of the First Filed D.S.C. Action.
- 67. Pursuant to the Rules of Procedure of the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, on March 7, 2024, BASF filed a Notice of a Potential Tag-Along Action, notifying the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation that the Second Filed New York Action should be transferred to the MDL pending in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina.
- 68. BASF, as the true plaintiff in this insurance coverage dispute, now has been forced to file this third action in the Superior Court of New Jersey to secure its ability to have its rights to insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits litigated against all of its insurers in the forum of its choice. See Century Indem. Co. v. Mine Safety Appliances Co., 398 N.J. Super. 422, 438 (App. Div. 2008) (explaining the principle that insurers' improper "declaratory judgment actions" should be dismissed "so as to permit the natural plaintiff's action to proceed in the plaintiff's chosen court.") (internal quotations omitted). Moreover, the Service of Suit Clause included within Defendants Underwriters at Lloyd's and London Market Companies' Policies confirm this Court, instead of the Second Filed New York Action, is the proper forum for this insurance coverage

dispute because those defendants (which are the plaintiffs in the Second Filed New York Action) are required to submit to the jurisdiction of this Court.

69. In addition, BASF brings this action to include Defendant Insurers not named in (i) the First Filed D.S.C. Action due to lack of diversity of citizenship with BASF or otherwise or in (ii) the Second Filed New York Action. Additionally, because this action includes Defendant Insurers not named as defendants in the Second Filed New York Action and additional causes of action, this action is more comprehensive than the Second Filed New York Action.

THE POLICIES

The AIG Policies

70. During the policy period(s) referenced below, AIG issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502; and, with respect to AIU, SCLE80993018, SCLD80993240, 75-1000082, 75-101056, 75-101945, 75-102534, 75-102682, 75-102268, 75-103789; and, with respect to Lexington, bearing policy nos. 10502 and/or GC5503026, GC550326, CN5511281, CN5520301, CN5522173, CN5523810, CN5525208, CN5526319) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

AIG Insurer	Policy Period
AIU	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
AIU	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
AIU	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
AIU	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
AIU	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
AIU	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
AIU	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
AIU	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
Granite	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
Granite	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
Granite	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980

Granite	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
Granite	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
Granite	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
Granite	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
Granite	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
ICOSP	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
ICOSP	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
National Union	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
National Union	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
National Union	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
National Union	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
National Union	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
National Union	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
National Union	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
National Union	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
National Union	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
Lexington	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
Lexington	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
Lexington	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
Lexington	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
Lexington	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
Lexington	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
Lexington	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
Lexington	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
Lexington	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985

The Allianz Policies

71. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Allianz issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Allianz Insurer	Policy Period
Allianz Global	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
Allianz Global	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978

Allianz AG	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
Allianz AG	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
Allianz AG	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
Allianz AG	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
Allianz AG	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
Allianz AG	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
Allianz AG	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
Allianz AG	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
Allianz AG	April 1, 1985 – April 1, 1986
Interstate	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977

The Allstate Policies

72. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Allstate issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy nos.: 10502 and/or 63-001-845; 63-002-959; 63-004-325; 63-005-611; 63-006-604; 63-007-791; and 63-08-651) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Allstate	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
Allstate	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
Allstate	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
Allstate	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
Allstate	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
Allstate	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
Allstate	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983

The AXA Policies

73. During the policy period(s) referenced below, AXA issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

AXA Insurer	Policy Period
AXA AG	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
AXA AG	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
AXA Company	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
AXA Company	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
AXA Company	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
AXA Company	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
AXA Company	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
AXA Company	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
AXA Company	April 1, 1985 – April 1, 1986
Greenwich	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985

The London Policies

74. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Underwriters at Lloyd's and the London Market Companies (together, the "London Policies") issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Policy Number	Policy Period
UHL0586	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
UJL1058	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
UJL1059	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
UKL0561	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
UKL0562	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
ULL0509	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
ULL0510	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
UMP0252	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
UMP0253	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
UNP0139	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
UNP0140	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
KY011082	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
KY011182	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
KY042983	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1986

KY043083	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
PY211684	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
10502 (INSCO)	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
10502 (INSCO)	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
10502 (INSCO)	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982

The Employers Policies

75. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Employers issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Employers	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
Employers	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
Employers	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
Employers	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982

The Everest Policies

76. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Everest issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy nos. 10502 and/or DXC901094 or DXCDX0204) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Everest	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
Everest	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
Everest	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
Everest	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979

The First State Policies

77. During the policy period(s) referenced below, First State issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
First State	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977

The HDI Policies

78. During the policy period(s) referenced below, HDI Company and HDI SE issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502 and/or 49/99/6148/01) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

HDI Insurer	Policy Period
HDI SE	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
HDI SE	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
HDI SE	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
HDI SE	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
HDI SE	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
HDI SE	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
HDI SE	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
HDI SE	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
HDI SE	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
HDI SE	April 1, 1985 – April 1, 1986
HDI Company	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
HDI Company	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
HDI Company	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
HDI Company	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
HDI Company	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
HDI Company	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
HDI Company	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985

HDI Company	April 1, 1985 – April 1, 1986
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The Chubb Policies

79. During the policy period(s) referenced below, INA issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy nos.: 10502 and/or XCP12380; XCP14316; XCP14305; XCP143752; XCP144038; XCP144554; XCP144296; XCP145296; XCPG0313347-3; and G23733298) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Chubb Insurer	Policy Period
INA	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
INA	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
INA	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
INA	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
INA	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
INA	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
INA	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
INA	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
INA	April 1, 1985 – April 1, 1986
Federal	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
Federal	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
Federal	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
Ace	Dec. 31, 2007 – Dec. 31, 2008

The Munich Policy

80. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Munich issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502 and/or M0691176) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Munich	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977

The National Casualty Policies

81. During the policy period(s) referenced below, National Casualty issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502 and/or XU000243) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
National Casualty	April 1, 1985 – April 1, 1986

The New England Policies

82. During the policy period(s) referenced below, New England and/or New England Re issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502 and/or 000051) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
New England	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
New England Re	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985

The RSA Policies

83. During the policy period(s) referenced below, RSA issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
RSA	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985

The TIG Policies

84. During the policy period(s) referenced below, TIG issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy nos.: 10502 and/or GMX00091; GMX00523; GMX01136;

GMX01654; GMX02186; and GMX02611) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
TIG	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
TIG	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
TIG	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
TIG	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
TIG	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
TIG	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985

The Travelers Policies

85. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Travelers issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy nos.: 10502 and/or 01 XN 999 WCA; 01 XN 1001 WCA; 01 XN 1311 WCA; 01 XN 1313 WCA; 01 XN 1771 WCA; 01 XN 2167 WCA; 01 XN 2585 WCA; 01 XN 2993 WCA; 01 XN 3351 WCA; 01 XN 3687 WCA; 01 XN 4124 WCA; and 01 XN 4868 WCA) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Travelers	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
Travelers	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
Travelers	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979
Travelers	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
Travelers	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981
Travelers	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
Travelers	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
Travelers	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
Travelers	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
Travelers	April 1, 1985 – April 1, 1986

The Twin City Policies

86. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Twin City issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Twin City	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
Twin City	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
Twin City	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985
Twin City	April 1, 1985 – April 1, 1986

The Westport Policies

87. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Westport issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Westport	April 1, 1976 – April 1, 1977
Westport	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978

The Zurich Policies

88. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Zurich issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Zurich	April 1, 1977 – April 1, 1978
Zurich	April 1, 1981 – April 1, 1982
Zurich	April 1, 1982 – April 1, 1983
Zurich	April 1, 1983 – April 1, 1984
Zurich	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985

Zurich	April 1, 1985 – April 1, 1986
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The Safety Policies

89. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Safety issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Safety	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985

The Midstates Policies

90. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Midstates issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Midstates	April 1, 1984 – April 1, 1985

The European Re Policies

91. During the policy period(s) referenced below, European Re issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
European Re	April 1, 1979 – April 1, 1980
European Re	April 1, 1980 – April 1, 1981

The Swiss Re Policies

92. During the policy period(s) referenced below, European Re issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Swiss Re	April 1, 1978 – April 1, 1979

The Pacific Policies

93. During the policy period(s) referenced below, Pacific issued or subscribed to at least the following Policies (bearing policy no. 10502) at one or more excess layers, under which insurance coverage for the AFFF Lawsuits is owed to BASF:

Insurer	Policy Period
Pacific	April 1, 1985 – April 1, 1986

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

(Declaratory Judgment) (Defense Costs and Litigation Expenses)

- 94. BASF repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 95. Under the Policies, the Defendant Insurers have a duty to pay defense costs and litigation expenses paid or incurred by BASF in connection with the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 96. BASF has paid and incurred substantial defense costs and litigation expenses, which are covered under the Policies, to defend the AFFF Lawsuits.

- 97. The Defendant Insurers have refused to pay and have refused to acknowledge their obligation to pay for any defense costs and litigation expenses under the Policies incurred, and to be incurred, by BASF in connection with the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 98. The Defendant Insurers' failure and refusal to pay BASF for its defense costs and litigation expenses incurred, and to be incurred, in connection with the AFFF Lawsuits constitutes a breach of the Policies and has caused, and will continue to cause, BASF to incur significant damages that are covered by the Policies.
- 99. As a result, an actual and justiciable controversy exists between BASF and the Defendant Insurers regarding the Defendant Insurers' obligations to pay defense costs and litigation expenses under the Policies.

COUNT II (Breach of Contract) (Defense Costs and Litigation Expenses)

- 100. BASF repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 101. Under the Policies, the Defendant Insurers have a duty to pay defense costs and litigation expenses paid or incurred by BASF in connection with the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 102. BASF has paid and incurred substantial defense costs and litigation expenses, which are covered under the Policies, to defend the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 103. The Defendant Insurers have refused to pay and have refused to acknowledge their obligation to pay for any defense costs and litigation expenses due and owing under the Policies incurred by BASF in connection with the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 104. The Defendant Insurers' failure and refusal to pay BASF for its defense costs and litigation expenses incurred, and to be incurred, in connection with the AFFF Lawsuits constitutes

a breach of the Policies and has caused, and will continue to cause, BASF to incur significant damages that are covered by the Policies.

COUNT III (Declaratory Judgment) (Indemnification Obligations)

- 105. BASF repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 106. The Defendant Insurers have a duty to pay all sums incurred by, or to be incurred by, BASF to resolve the AFFF Lawsuits through settlement or satisfaction of any judgment entered, or otherwise.
- 107. The Defendant Insurers have refused to pay or have refused to acknowledge their indemnity obligations for any settlements or judgments incurred by BASF in the AFFF Lawsuits.
- 108. Because of the Defendant Insurers' failure and refusal to pay on behalf of BASF, or to acknowledge its indemnity obligations for, any settlements or judgments incurred or to be incurred in connection with the AFFF Lawsuits, an actual and justiciable controversy exists between BASF and the Defendant Insurers regarding the Defendant Insurers' obligations under the Policies.

COUNT IV (Attorneys' Fees Under Rule 4:42–9(a)(6))

- 109. BASF repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 110. In addition to the significant defense expenses BASF already has incurred defending itself in the AFFF Lawsuits, BASF has been forced to file this action as a result of the Defendant Insurers' refusal to honor their coverage obligations to defend BASF and as a direct result of certain Defendant Insurers filing the retaliatory Second Filed New York Action.

- 111. Because New Jersey discourages insurance companies from attempting to avoid their contractual obligations, BASF is presumptively entitled to recover all of its coverage counsel fees and expenses incurred in connection with this action to vindicate its rights to coverage if it is a successful claimant under <u>Rule</u> 4:42-9(a)(6).
- 112. Upon successfully establishing that the Defendant Insurers have a duty to defend and/or indemnify BASF in connection with the AFFF Lawsuits, the Defendant Insurers will also be required to reimburse BASF for all of its coverage counsel fees and expenses incurred in connection with this coverage action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, BASF respectfully demands judgment against the Defendant Insurers as follows:

- A. As to the First Count, a declaration that the Defendants Insurers are required to pay BASF's past and future defense costs and litigation expenses incurred, and to be incurred, to defend the AFFF Lawsuits;
- B. As to the Second Count: award BASF compensatory, consequential, and other damages that BASF has suffered, in an amount to be determined at trial;
- C. As to the Third Count: a declaration that the Defendant Insurers are required to pay all sums incurred by BASF in connection with the resolution of the AFFF Lawsuits, whether resolved by settlement, judgment, or otherwise;
- D. As to the Fourth Count: an award of BASF's coverage counsel fees and expenses incurred in this action under Rule 4:42-9(a)(6);
- E. As to all Counts: an order obligating the Defendant Insurers to pay (i) all costs incurred by BASF in bringing this action, including attorneys' fees and expenses and experts'

fees, (ii) pre- and post-judgment interest; and (iii) such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted,

LOWENSTEIN SANDLER LLP

Dated: March 13, 2024 By: /s/ Lynda A. Bennett

Lynda A. Bennett Eric Jesse Heather Weaver

Attorneys for Plaintiff BASF Corporation

DESIGNATION OF TRIAL COUNSEL

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the provisions of <u>Rule</u> 4:25-4, Plaintiff BASF Corporation, hereby designates Lynda A. Bennett as its trial counsel in the above-captioned matter.

LOWENSTEIN SANDLER LLP

Dated: March 13, 2024 By: /s/ Lynda A. Bennett

Lynda A. Bennett Eric Jesse Heather Weaver

Attorneys for Plaintiff BASF Corporation

JURY DEMAND

BASF Corporation hereby demands trial by a jury as to all triable issues.

LOWENSTEIN SANDLER LLP

Dated: March 13, 2024 By: /s/ Lynda A. Bennett

Lynda A. Bennett Eric Jesse Heather Weaver

Attorneys for Plaintiff BASF Corporation

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RULE 4:5-1 CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Rule 4:5-1, I hereby certify that the matter in controversy in the within

Complaint is not the subject of any other action pending in the Court or of any arbitration

proceeding, except with respect to the following actions:

• BASF Corporation v. AIU Insurance Company, et al., pending in the United States

District Court for the District of South Carolina, Docket No. 2:24-cv-993-RMG.

• Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's, London, et al. v. BASF Corporation, et al.,

pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York,

Docket No. 1:24-cv-1684-JHR, which was removed from the Supreme Court of the

State of New York, New York County, Index No. 651150/2024.

No other action or arbitration proceeding regarding the matter in controversy is

contemplated by Plaintiff. Plaintiff is not aware at this time of any other parties who should be

joined in this action.

LOWENSTEIN SANDLER LLP

Dated: March 13, 2024

By: /s/ Lynda A. Bennett

Lynda A. Bennett

Eric Jesse

Heather Weaver

Attorneys for Plaintiff BASF Corporation

-36-

EXHIBIT B

2:24-cv	-00993-RMG	Date Filed 10/01/24	Entry Number 138 Page 42 of 107	
1 2			SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY MIDDLESEX COUNTY LAW DIVISION, CIVIL PART DOCKET NO. MID-L-001648-24 APP. DIV NO.	
3	BASF CORPORATION, as successor)			
4	in interest to CIBA CORPORATION,)			
5		Plaintiff,) TRANSCRIPT	
6	V.		OF	
7	ACE AMERICA	N INSURANCE) ORAL ARGUMENT	
	COMPANY, et	al.,) (MOTION TO STAY CASE)	
8		Defendant.)	
10	Place: Middlesex County Courthouse (Via Zoom)			
11	Date: September 20, 2024			
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13	BEFORE:			
14	HONORABLE GARY K. WOLINETZ, J.S.C.			
15	TRANSCRIPT ORDERED BY:			
16	LYNDA A. BENNETT, ESQ. (Lowenstein Sandler, LLP)			
17				
18	APPEARANCES:			
19	LYNDA A. BENNETT, ESQ. (Lowenstein Sandler, LLP) CRAIG DASHIEL, ESQ. (Lowenstein Sandler, LLP) Attorneys for the Plaintiff, BASF Corporation			
20				
21				
22		Ͳϫ	anscriber, Kelly A. Ashlaw	
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			dio Recorded cording Operator - Aneela Naqvi	

2 1 APPEARANCES (CONT.): 2 STEFANO V. CALOGERO, ESQ. (Windels Marx) Attorney for the Defendant, Allstate Insurance Company 3 JEFFREY M. BEYER, ESQ. (Riker Danzig) 4 ALEXANDER S. LORENZO, ESQ. (Alston & Bird) ELIZABETH A. BUCKEL, ESQ. (Alston & Bird) 5 Attorneys for Defendants, AIU Insurance Company, Granite State Insurance Company, Insurance Company of 6 the State of Pennsylvania, Lexington Insurance Company, 7 and National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, PA 8 ROBERT F. WALSH, ESQ. (White and Williams, LLP) LYNNDON K. GROFF, ESO. (White and Williams, LLP) 9 Attorneys for the Defendants, ACE American Insurance 10 Company and Federal Insurance Company 11 MARCIE GOLDSTEIN KOKALAS, ESQ. (Goldberg Segalla) Attorney for Defendant, National Casualty Company 12 LYNN K. NEUNER, ESQ. (Simpson Thatcher & Bartlet) 13 CONOR MERCADANTE, ESQ. (Simpson Batcher & Bartlet) Attorneys for the Defendants, Travelers Casualty 14 Surety Company and the Travelers Indemnity Company 15 KATIE FALKENBERG, ESQ. (Amundsen Davis Law) 16 JILLIAN DENNEHY, ESQ. (Amundsen Davis Law) Attorneys for the Defendants, Tig Insurance Company 17 and Everest Reinsurance Company 18 WILLIAM E. MCGRATH, ESQ. (Dilworth Paxson, LLP) 19 Attorney for the Defendants 20 KATHERINE E. TAMMARO, ESQ. (Wilson Elser) WAYNE S. KARBAL, ESQ. (Karbal Cohen Economou Silk & 21 Dunne, LLC) Attorneys for the Defendants, First State Insurance 22 Company, New England Reinsurance Company, um, and Twin City Fire Insurance Company, The Hartford Companies 23

IAN MCLIN, ESQ. (Saul Ewing, LLP)

RYAN E. GALLEGHER, ESQ. (Saul Ewing, LLP)

Attorneys for the Defendant, Zurig Reinsurance Group

24

25

MORGAN MILLER, ESQ. (Rivkin Radler) 1 Attorney for the Defendants, Allianz Versicherungs-Ag, 2 Interstate Fire and Casualty Company, and Fireman's Fund Insurance Company 3 JOHN OHL, ESQ. (Mendes and Mount) 4 Attorney for the Defendants, Britain Underwriters at Lloyds of London, certain London Market Insurance Companies, 5 and Safety National Casualty Corporation 6 DANIEL A. SHILLING, ESQ. (Kaufman Borgeest & Ryan, LLP) 7 Attorney for the Defendant, Mid States Reinsurance Corporation 8 DALTON LUKE, ESQ. (Cline & Co) 9 Attorney for the Defendants, Coliseum Reinsurance Company, 10 Axa Verastrong AG, and Greenwich Insurance Company 11 JOHN R. EWELL, ESQ. (Cozen O'Connor) Attorney for the Defendant, Employers Mutual Casualty 12 ROBIN RUBINOWITZ, ESQ. (Gimigliano, Mauriello & Maloney) 13 Attorney for the Defendant, Travelers 14 MICHAEL J. TRICARICO, ESQ. (Kennedys Law) 15 Attorney for the Defendant, Swiss Reinsurance - Westport 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

I N D E X ARGUMENT PAGE 36, 52, 55 BY: Ms. Bennett BY: Mr. Calogero 49, 53 BY: Mr. Lorenzo THE COURT Decision

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(Proceeding commenced 1:32:53 p.m.)
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               THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon,
              This is Judge Wolinetz. This is the case
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     counsel.
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     captioned BASF Corporation v. ACE American Insurance
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     Company. Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division,
    Middlesex County. Docket number MID-L-1648-24. May I
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 7
    please have the appearances of counsel?
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              MS. BENNETT: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
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     This is Lynda Bennett and I've got my partner Craig
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     Dashiel with me here from Lowenstein Sandler, on behalf
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    of the plaintiff BASF Corporation.
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               THE COURT: Who's gonna be speaking for you.
13
    You?
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              MS. BENNETT: Lynda Bennett.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. CALOGERO: Um, good afternoon, Your
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    Honor. It's, uh, (Indiscernible) Calogero, uh, from
    Windels Marx. Um, uh, appearing for Allstate Insurance
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    Company.
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               THE COURT: Now sir, will you -- will you bet
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     taking the lead as to all the insurers, or will
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     everyone or most everyone -- or who is gonna be
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     speaking today on behalf of the -- of the insurers? If
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    you know.
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              MR. CALOGERO: Your Honor, I -- I think I
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will be taking the lead on the argument from the
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    beginning, uh, of our -- of our segment of the
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     argument.
               I -- I can't say that there might not be
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     other people who want to join in. I can't -- there may
    be, you know, a few others. But I don't this it's ev
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     -- it's not gonna be every office.
               THE COURT: All right. And sir, I apologize,
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    but I -- I'm -- I'm looking at literally a very small
    Hollywood Squares motif if anyone remembers that. And
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     I just -- just remind me of your name, sir.
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              MR. CALOGERO: Steve Calogero.
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              THE COURT: I apologize for that.
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              MR. CALOGERO: It's not --
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              THE COURT: It's just (indiscernible).
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              MR. CALOGERO: It's not Paul Lynde.
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              THE COURT: Yeah, ha, ha.
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              MR. CALOGERO: Ha, ha.
              THE COURT: Yeah, well, I -- I --
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              MR. CALOGERO: For those of us who remember
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     that.
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               THE COURT: I think that's funny. But I
     don't know if the -- if the junior people will
23
    appreciate that.
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              MR. CALOGERO: Ha, ha, ha.
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1 THE COURT: In any event, counsel, you can 2 continue your roll call. 3 MR. BEYER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 4 is Jeffrey Beyer, B-E-Y-E-R, from Riker Danzig. And 5 with me are colleagues from Alston & Bird, Alexander Lorenzo and Elizabeth Buckel. 6 7 We represent the defendants AIU Insurance Company, Granite State Insurance Company, Insurance 8 9 Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Lexington 10 Insurance Company, and National Union Fire Insurance 11 Company of Pittsburgh, PA. 12 MR. WALSH: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Robert Walsh from the firm of White and Williams. 13 14 We represent ACE American Insurance Company, and 15 Federal Insurance Company. And my colleague Lynndon 16 Groff is also on the Zoom call. 17 MS. GOLDSTEIN KOKALAS: Good afternoon, Marcie Goldstein Kokalas at Goldberg Segalla 18 Judge. 19 for National Casualty Company. 20 MS. NEUNER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 21 This is Lynn Neuner of Simpson Thatcher and Bartlet. 22 I'm joined by my colleague Conor Mercadante. And we 23 are here for Travelers. Specifically Travelers 24 Casualty Surety Company and the Travelers Indemnity 25 Company.

1	MS. FALKENBERG: Good morning.			
2	MR. MCGRATH: Good morning, Your Honor.			
3	MS. FALKENBERG: Oh, go ahead.			
4	MR. MCGRATH: Go ahead, Katie.			
5	MS. FALKENBERG: Okay. This is Katie			
6	Falkenberg of Amundsen Davis. I'm joined with um,			
7	I'm joined with Jillian Dennehy. Uh, we represent Tig			
8	Insurance Company and Everest Reinsurance Company.			
9	MR. MCGRATH: Good afternoon, Your Honor.			
10	William McGrath with Dilworth Paxson.			
11	THE COURT: All right, sir, your sort of			
12	you seem to have vanished. You may want to check your			
13	connection. I can't hear a word you're saying. If			
14	you're saying anything. All right, we can continue.			
15	He'll he'll come back.			
16	MS. TAMMARO: Good afternoon, Your Honor.			
17	Katherine Tammaro from Wilson Elser. With me is my			
18	colleague Wayne Karbal from Karbal Cohen Economou Silk			
19	& Dunne. We represent, um, First State Insurance			
20	Company, New England Reinsurance Company, um, and Twin			
21	City Fire Insurance Company, The Hartford Companies.			
22	MR. KARBAL: Good afternoon, Your Honor.			
23	THE COURT: Good afternoon.			
24	MR. MCLIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Uh,			
25	this is Ian McLin from Saul Ewing. I'm here with my			

colleague Ryan Gallegher. Uh, and we represent, uh, 1 2 Zurig Reinsurance Group. THE COURT: Has everyone entered their 3 appearance. 4 5 MR. MCGRATH: Yes, Your Honor. With apologies for the -- uh, I'll blame it on technical 6 7 difficulties, rather than a 4 year old Portuguese Water dog. Um, but William McGrath for -- from Dilworth 8 9 Paxson for Munich Reinsurance American, Inc. 10 MS. MILLER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 11 This is Morgan Miller of Rivkin Radler, and we're 12 counsel for, um, Allianz Versicherungs-Aq, Interstate 13 Fire and Casualty Company, and Fireman's Fund Insurance 14 Company, which was incorrectly (indiscernible) as 15 Allianze Global Risk US Insurance Company. 16 MR. EWELL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. John 17 Ewell of Mendeza Mount. We represent defendants Britain Underwriters at Lloyds of London, certain 18 19 London Market Insurance Companies, and Safety National 20 Casualty Corporation. We do not take any position in today's motion. We're just here to observe. 21 22 MS. RUBINOWITZ: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 23 MR. SCHILLING: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 24 MR. LUKE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 25 Sorry.

MR. SHILLING: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 1 2 Daniel Shilling, Kaufman Borgeest & Ryan, for defendant Mid States Reinsurance Corporation. 3 4 MR. LUKE: Good afternoon. Uh, Dalton Luke of Cline and Co. I'm representing Coliseum Reinsurance 5 Company, Axa Verastrong AG, and Greenwich Insurance 6 7 Company. MR. EWELL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. John 8 9 Ewell of Cozen O'Connor, for Employers Mutual Casualty. 10 MS. RUBINOWITZ: And uh, good afternoon, Your 11 Honor. Um, Robin Rubinowitz of Gimigliano Mauriello & 12 Maloney, also for Travelers. 13 THE COURT: Anyone else? All right. 14 MR. TRICARICO: Your Honor, Michael Tricar --15 Michael Tricarico from Kennedys, on behalf of, uh, 16 Swiss -- Swiss Re in Westport. 17 THE COURT: Anyone else? All right. Well, you should thank the -- the fact that -- the fact that 18 19 this case happened to fall on our virtual days, where 20 every three months we -- we are -- we are required to have a virtual day, because I am not physically in the 21 22 courtroom. 23 I am at home, but -- because I would have 24 required all of you to be -- to be in my courtroom on a 25 motion of this significance, in -- in beautiful New

Brunswick, New Jersey. So whether you think that is 1 2 good or bad, it is -- it is a fact. This is a motion -- there's -- as best as I 3 4 can tell, and tell me if I'm wrong, that there are 5 three separate motions. There's a motion to stay, there's a motion to extend time to respond to 6 7 counterclaims, and there's also a no -- a motion to stay time to serve a complaint, or in the alternative 8 for substitute service. 9 10 Ms. Bennett, is that all -- the -- the 11 motions that are before me that you're aware of? MS. BENNETT: Uh, yes, Your Honor, for BASF. 12 13 And just to clarify, I'll be addressing the motion to 14 stay. Um, and to the extent necessary, the motion on 15 the counterclaim and the lack of prosecution, Mr. 16 Dashiel will weigh in. 17 THE COURT: All right. Very good. First of all, I want to thank you for the excellent quality of 18 19 the briefs that were provided to me. I have read every 20 scrap of paper that you have submitted to me. It's all 21 very good work. 22 And I would just ask any of the -- any of the 23 lead lawyers who are arguing today, to pass on my words 24 of thanks to the people who are under you who perhaps 25 drafted many of these mo -- many of these -- many of

1 these papers. 2 So let's start with a few question for -- for BSA -- BASF. And what I typically do -- I don't know 3 4 how many of you have ever been before me -- what I 5 typically do is I ask -- based upon my review of the case law, and my review of all of your papers, again, I 6 7 have read every scrap of paper you've giv -- you've submitted to me -- is I ask counsel a series of 8 9 questions beginning with -- beginning here with BS --BASF, and then I then proceed to ask the lead counsel 10 11 for the defendant or defendants additional questions. 12 After I ask those questions, I then -- you will then be 13 -- I then ask -- ask you to make -- present whatever arguments you have, noting that I've read everything. 14 15 And I cannot quarantee that I won't interrupt you 16 again. But at least you will certainly know that I've 17 read everything. So let's begin with -- with my questions for BASF. 18 19 So the first question I have is, what law or 20 case permits BASF to stay its own case? 21 MS. BENNETT: Uh, Your Honor, that would be 22 the Sensient Color (phonetic) and Miner Safety 23

(phonetic) -- we would rely on those two cases. And

the public policy that drives those two cases, which is

that BASF is the true plaintiff is -- in this insurance

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coverage dispute.

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We have chosen the forum that we believe is most appropriate, which is South Carolina, for all of the reasons that are set forth in our briefing papers.

And the upshot of Sensient Color and Mine Safety together is that we -- as the true plaintiff, the coverage case should proceed in the jurisdiction of the policyholder's choosing.

Which is why we filed our first -- uh, filed action in South Carolina. And then, uh, moved -- went through the series of procedural hoops that we needed to, to get, uh, London's competing action moved down to South Carolina.

And as we stated in our complaint when we filed this action, this was really filed at -- from a pro -- protective position of ultimately being able to proceed in -- in the jurisdiction of our choice.

And no disrespect to Your Honor, New Jersey is our second choice. South Carolina is our clear first choice.

THE COURT: All right, counsel. Well let's try not to make this a political debate where I ask a question, which I think requires a simple case or -- or law, and then we go on to what you really want to say.

Because it'll -- we'll -- we'll end this argu

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-- if we -- if we continue in this manner, we'll end
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     this argument sometime around 5:00.
               So let's just -- if I ask a question, just
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     try to just answer my question. And I promise you, I
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    promise you and all counsel, that you'll have a full
     opportunity to -- to respond.
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               So the second -- the second question that I
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    have is, BA -- BASF elected to prosecute this case in
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    Middlesex County. And explain to me why -- and you
     said -- I think you -- you described it as having the
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    most -- either the most comprehensive set of parties,
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     or something like that, and tell me why its election
     should not be enforced?
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               MS. BENNETT: To litigate in Middlesex
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     County?
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               THE COURT: In Middle -- in New Jersey.
               MS. BENNETT: Well we've elected to file in
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    New Jersey, again as a -- as a defensive mechanism,
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    which is why we're seeking the stay.
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               THE COURT: I under -- I understand that.
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    But didn't you describe -- didn't you describe it as --
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     I -- I think the words were, the most comprehensive --
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               MS. BENNETT: Yes.
               THE COURT: -- set of parties?
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               MS. BENNETT: Yes, we have them --
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THE COURT: (Indiscernible) --
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               MS. BENNETT: -- but --
               THE COURT: -- (indiscernible) --
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               MS. BENNETT: I'm sorry, Your Honor.
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     (Indiscernible) misunderstanding (indiscernible).
               THE COURT: So if I -- so if I have the -- if
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     I have the most comprehensive set of litigants in this
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     case, why should we send this case off to -- off to
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     South Carolina, where it appears that not all of the
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     defendant insurers will be parties to that case?
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               MS. BENNETT: Understand the question. So at
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     this time, Judge Gergel, between the two cases, has all
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     of the defendants -- insurance defendants that are in
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     this case, as well as in the two actions in South
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     Carolina.
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               So in other words, now all but two of the
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     insurance companies that are involved in this case are
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     in front of Judge Gergel, and BASF will have the
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     ability to add those two insurance companies that are
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     only in front of Your Honor, into the North Caroli --
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     I'm sorry, into the South Carolina case.
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               THE COURT: So in the a -- because I've -- I
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     -- I read -- reading all of these briefs, the numbers
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     change, but I've -- I saw numbers of 7, and -- and
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     higher than that of parties that are not -- are not --
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cou -- were not part of the South Carolina case. As --1 2 and as I understood it, could not be part. But -- but you're telling me something 3 4 different. Is it your -- is it -- is it your position 5 that one way or the other, all of the -- all of the defendant insurers in the New Jersey action, will be 6 7 made part of the South Carolina case? MS. BENNETT: Yes. We need to implead two 8 9 more defendants that are in this case, that are not yet 10 in a South Carolina action. 11 THE COURT: Just tell me which -- which of 12 the two ca -- which two parties specifically would 13 require that -- that -- that treatment? 14 MS. BENNETT: That would be Federal Insurance 15 Company and Greenwich Insurance Company. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Now one of the -- one of 17 the criticisms of what you're doing in dealing with New 18 York, ultimately South Carolina, New Jersey, is that 19 what you're -- all you're doing is engaged in a grand 20 forum shopping engagement. Can you tell me why you 21 believe that's not the case? 22 MS. BENNETT: We're not forum shopping 23 because we're centralizing this coverage dispute in 24 front of Judge Gergel, who has the AFF lawsuits, who 25 has our first filed lawsuit, who has two other

insurance coverage actions that involve BASF, two 1 2 direct actions that were filed into the AFF MDL. 3 And so our objective has been to centralize 4 these -- this coverage dispute in front of the Judge 5 that has the underlying actions. And then two other insurance coverage actions that are already pending, 6 7 involving our coverage as well. THE COURT: All right. So one of the -- one 8 of the issues that were -- was raised by the defendants 9 10 is that they are going to be prejudiced in some fashion 11 by being forced to litigate in South Carolina. 12 And that this is BA -- New Jersey is BASF's 13 home state. And its -- all of its employees are here. None of the -- none of the polices as well as the 14 15 defendants claim had anything to do with South 16 Carolina. 17 So why should -- we should South Carolina be 18 the home as it were to all of these cases, as opposed 19 to New Jersey? 20 MS. BENNETT: Again, because Judge Gergel has the underlying actions. He has two other coverage 21 22 cases involving BASF, um, coverage matters. 23 We first filed here. And in addition, Your 24 Honor, uh, London -- it's interesting that London takes 25 no position. I'm not gonna deb -- get into my

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Colloquy 18

argument, but I do want to note, uh, London filed in New York. And that was really why this got filed in New Jersey. So to limit it to the question to South Carolina versus New Jersey, we also have to take into account that there was the New York action that was filed. So they're not prejudiced by being in front of Judge Gergel in South Carolina, because there's the pending underlying MDL there. There are two other, uh, coverage actions, rel -- direct actions in implicating BASF's coverage. As well as our first filed action, that is gonna move forward, um, you know, uh, simultaneous. There's a pending motion to dismiss there, but we already know from what Judge Gergel did in Tyco, that that first filed action is going to proceed, that BASF filed. THE COURT: All right. How many of the insurance policies were drafted in South Carolina? Or was it -- this just a matter of Judge Gergel being in South Carolina and that -- that is the -- that -- it has nothing to do with -- with anything else other than

Judge Gergel having an expertise in these cases, and he

-- him being venued in South Carolina?

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Colloquy 19

MS. BENNETT: Well these policies were sold to cover nationwide risk. Um, including risk in South Carolina. All of these carriers do business in South Carolina. Um, and the cases got ven -- the MDL got venued in South Carolina in front of Judge Gergel. And that's where we filed our first filed action. THE COURT: One of the ques -- one of the statements raised by, I think at least two insurers, I don't think it was more than two, maybe two. It may have just have been one and I just wrote it down wrong -- was that any stay that I issue in this case, and of course everyone from the de -- from the defense is opposed to issuing a stay, at least the ones that I've heard, and the -- and the party that's taken no position, that any -- any stay should be limited until the -- until the -- there is a remand of the New York action, ba -- back to New York State court. And I just wanted to know your position as to that. MS. BENNETT: So our position is that the stay should remain in place at least until Judge Gergel rules on that remand motion. There's also a realignment motion pending before him in the now transferred London action.

So there are a series of procedural motions,

uh, on Judge Gergel's desk. Uh, and our -- and our 1 2 position is this action should be stayed until all of those motions have been addressed. 3 4 THE COURT: And how long -- I know you're not a mind reader and you can -- you don't -- you don't 5 control Judge Gergel's calendar, but giving it --6 7 giving it your best questimate, how long do you think that would last? 8 9 MS. BENNETT: I really am not in a position 10 to answer that, Your Honor. All of those motions are 11 fully briefed. Um, but we've not been contacted by the 12 court with respect to oral argument, or when a decision 13 will come down from Judge Gergel. 14 THE COURT: All right. Thank you so much, 15 Ms. Bennett. I do appreciate your answers. And then 16 I'm gonna -- I'm going to ask, I guess, it would be Mr. 17 Calogero? Is that the correct pronunciation of your name, sir? 18 19 MR. CALOGERO: Yes, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: All right. Thank you so much. 21 And let me just ask you -- you a couple of questions. 22 Do you believe that -- that BA -- BASF is engaged in 23 forum shopping, and if so, why -- why do you take that 24 position? 25 MR. CALOGERO: Well I -- it is -- it is

forum shopping, um, because they want to get, uh, 1 2 before what they think is a judge who is gonna make certain rulings for them. Uh, that --3 4 THE COURT: Now let me just --5 MR. CALOGERO: -- South Carolina --6 THE COURT: Let me just stop you there. Why 7 -- yeah, that was the theme running through all of the 8 defendants' papers. But without any factual 9 statements. 10 I mean, basically -- and tell me if I'm wrong 11 -- I'm -- I'm -- I am more than happy if you tell me 12 I'm wrong, but that's the theme that I got. And -- but it was -- it wasn't supported by anything. Why do you 13 believe that you can't get a fashe (sic) -- a fair 14 15 shake before --16 MR. CALOGERO: I -- I'm not --17 THE COURT: -- Judge Gergel in South Carolina? 18 19 MR. CALOGERO: I'm not saying we can't get a 20 fair shake in front of Judge Gergel. What -- what I'm 21 saying is that this case will become one of thousands 22 of cases that Judge Gergel was handling on these 23 firefighting foam case. Whereas it is a unique case involving 24 25 insurance coverage, and not the underlying issues

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Colloquy 22

regarding the -- the quality of firefighting foam, and what it did in the ground water. Uh, it was -- it -this -- these policies have already been litigated twice in New Jersey. And um, uh, one of which involved a chemical that got into ground water, a -- a product. And um, the issue is that the first case that they filed, that would not -- that would be an unfair case because it doesn't have all of the insurance companies that are involved in the coverage picture. And because of that, uh, what you have is coverage that's all over the place, and is missing spaces, uh, in coverage. And those parties would have to be part of that, uh, South Carolina action that they filed first. Now we don't know what's gonna happen with the London case. It may very well be moved back out of South Carolina and go back to (indiscernible). There may be some procedural maneuvering that would take a long time, and that would prejudice us in the sense of, we cannot get started on any kind of discovery while these procedural maneuverings are taking place. But I think -- I think that's the biggest

problem, is that the action that they originally filed

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proceeding.

Colloquy 23

is totally incomplete, leaves out at least by our count, about two hundred million dollars' worth of coverage. Now they claim that they don't need it, but in -- in fact, they do need it, because many of those policies that are missing are what are on the first layer of coverage to which people like Allstate are above. And we need to know whether or not those policies below us are gonna cover the claims. So it was filed as an incomplete action. It was filed in haste simply to -- to -- to see if it could get pushed into a huge gigantic MDL where it has no place. And that's the prejudice for us. THE COURT: All right. So -- so just so I understand it, the -- is -- is it fair to say that the -- that the -- your client and your colleagues who support you, don't have an issue with Judge Gergel handling the litigation, except for the fact that you

And you prefer to be in New Jersey, and be -- being treated under the complex business litigation docket as basically as if one case, as opposed to

don't want to be part of a massive -- a massive

thousands of cases? 1 2 MR. CALOGERO: Yes, Your Honor. Essentially 3 that. And I -- I don't want to stray from your 4 questions, but can I point out to an example --5 THE COURT: Yeah. MR. CALOGERO: -- of something they have 6 7 cited in their brief? They cite as an example of -uh, of why they should in South Carolina, they cite 8 9 what they call the Tyco (indiscernible). 10 Now in the Tyco case, yes, there is a 11 (indiscernible) case in South Carolina that involves 12 coverage issues with a company called Tyco. But at the 13 same time, there is also another coverage case, which covers the same policy, that has been filed in State 14 15 court in Wisconsin. 16 And that case is a standalone case. And in 17 that case, the Judge in Wisconsin has already issued two or maybe three -- at least two rulings --18 19 substantive rulings because he has the ability to 20 separate that case and concentrate on that case. 21 And he's already issued two rulings, and had 22 discovery going forward in that case. 23 Whereas in the ADL case -- in the MDL case, 24 there -- there haven't been those substantive rulings. 25 That -- that's an example of why I believe a State

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     court fully capable of handling these cases. And it
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     should be a standalone coverage case, and not subsumed
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     within an MDL proceeding.
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               THE COURT: Well I -- I can guarantee, I --
     I'm not concerned about my ability to handle this case.
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     I've handled -- I have handled in the CBL docket cases
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     involving billions of dollars in insurance coverage.
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     So that's not really an issue. I'm not, you know,
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     afraid of handling the case.
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               The concern is this case -- this -- this case
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     was stayed for certainly -- certainly a time. And I
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    have the judicial panel on multi-district litigation,
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    who determines that Judge Gergel has -- has deter --
    has determined that, or believed that it's more
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     appropriate for Judge Gergel to handle all of these
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    AFFF lawsuits. Why should I disagree with the judicial
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    panel?
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               MR. CALOGERO: Respectfully, Your Honor, the
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    panel --
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               THE COURT: I -- I know I'm in trouble --
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     when I -- whenever I hear respectfully, I know I'm in
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     trouble. When I hear most respectfully, I should -- I
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     feel that I should hide (indiscernible).
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               MR. CALOGERO: I -- I haven't -- I haven't
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     gone to Def Con 5 yet, but um, the -- the -- that panel
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Colloquy 26

only chose -- its decision, only chose that as between the Southern District of New York, and the district of South Carolina, that as of those two districts, the district of South Carolina should hear the London case. It didn't say anything about the ability or non-ability of any other court in this country, including Your Honor's court, to handle these cases. That's -- that -- that was -- that was restricted solely to that choice. THE COURT: You know that -- I -- I see the -- one of the -- one of the persons on this -- on the -- on the -- you -- on the panel on multi-district litigation was a Madelyn Cox (indiscernible), who I have a great deal of respect for. Let me -- let me ask you a different ca -let me di -- ask you a -- a different question. One of the que -- one of the questions that I would -- I wanted Ms. Bennett with was, should I stay this action until -- until Judge Gergel makes a -- makes a determination as -- or whoever's gonna make a determination in New York, as to -- or in -- anywhere else, as to whether the case should be remanded back to State court? MR. CALOGERO: Well that -- that was -- it was an interesting question. It's an interesting

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Colloquy 27

question because their original motion was simply that, that you -- you should stay this case until there is an adjudication of the -- what they called the New York action. The London action. However, when they filed their reply briefs, and they filed the conclusion in that, they expanded it and said they wanted, uh, this case stayed until there's adjudi -- adjudication of both the first filed action, which is their South Carolina action, and the New York action. So they -- they asked for something that was broader in the reply brief than they asked for in the original briefs. But going back to your question, I -- I believe that there are so many different ways that, uh, the New York case can wind up, uh, uh, in terms of whether it's gonna stay, whether it's gonna go back to New York, whether it's gonna be realigned, whether Judge -- they -- they've also -- BASF has also asked for discovery from London on the -- the syndicates in order for -- to determine, uh, whether there's jurisdiction, uh, di -- whether there's diversity. So there could even be a -- a finding that there has to be discovery, which would only involve

London and not involve Allstate at all.

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Colloquy 28

So the -- the various situations or outcomes are such, and the way that the decision tree could be made, that just keeps this case stayed while all those things happen, I think would be a waste of judicial resources at this point. THE COURT: Now --MR. CALOGERO: But this case has everybody and it should proceed. THE COURT: Now the -- the question bri -bring -- another question that brings to my mid is, this case was stayed for -- you know, I don't remember exactly how long it was stayed, but I didn't hear boo from anyone until -- until this motion. Now everyone wants to start discovery and everyone is very -- from the -- from the defense perspective, everyone is concerned about not having the case stayed, and not wasting time. Tell me exactly what happened with -- with the insurers? And I gues you could only ask -- you can answer for -- only answer for your client, that everyone is now hot to trot on this -- on -- on moving the case in New Jersey, when the case is -- was -- was stayed for -- for a period of time? MR. CALOGERO: I -- I can only answer on behalf of Allstate.

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THE COURT: I understand that. 1 2 MR. CALOGERO: That -- Allstate -- Allstate filed its answer a few weeks after it -- it was -- it 3 4 was served with the complaint. We would never -- we 5 never signed that consent order, because we didn't -we weren't asking for an extension of time, uh, for 6 7 this. We -- we served our answer. We also served, 8 uh, a request for production of documents named in the 9 10 -- uh, that were identified in the complaint. Um, we 11 would have been ready to proceed with discovery, but 12 it's the complex rules that requires us to have a 13 conference, uh, and set forth an order. 14 So we've always been ready to proceed with 15 the case. Uh, I -- so I can't speak to why other 16 people needed some time. 17 THE COURT: Well let's just talk --18 MR. CALOGERO: And to (indiscernible). 19 THE COURT: Let's just talk about Allstate 20 then. You know, certainly one of the things that 21 everyone who appears before me, and -- and generally 22 they're of -- of the highest quality firms throughout 23 the ent -- throughout the nation -- one of the things 24 they all share is they are not shy. 25 So I get -- I get letters in the docket all

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case, at least temporarily.

Colloquy 30

the time about, they want to move a case, or the -- the reason that they don't want to move a case, because there's -- because there's no requirements of a motion -- of -- of a motion that we -- we -- we discourage that if something can be dealt within a single letter. So Allstate, as best as I can tell, never wrote me a letter and said, what is going on? We want to proceed with this case as soon as possible. But -and -- and instead the -- the case was -- the case was stayed, and nobody did any -- nobody did anything, at least from -- from Allstate's perspective. I'm not accusing you of not doing anything, but you know, I'm -- I'm -- I find myself sort of as a -- as a wheel -- a small wheel in this giant -- giant machine, in all of these cases with all of these insurers. And my goal is obviously to ensure that justice prevails, and that -- that we do not waste judicial resources. And at the same -- and at the same time, if there is a -- if there is a judge who is a -- wellversed in handling all of these cases, and no one is going to be prejudiced, why wouldn't we allow -- or why wouldn't I allow that judge to -- to deal with this

1 Because what was -- what I was initially 2 thinking of before actually I read one of the -- one of your colleague's comments about -- about staying it 3 4 temporarily -- I don't think they used that word, but I -- I interpreted it as -- as whether it -- you know 5 three mon -- you know a three month stay, or something 6 7 like that, to see if -- what -- what goes on with the remainder of this case and things that I do not 8 9 control. 10 So I just wanted to get your thoughts on some 11 of my -- my probably convoluted thoughts and questions 12 that -- that I directed to Allstate. 13 MR. CALOGERO: Yeah, the only thing I can say, Your Honor, is that if this was not -- there was 14 15 -- there were people who had not answered yet. There 16 were also defendants who had not been served yet by 17 BASF. And the -- the complex business -- the 18 19 business rules really require that before they --20 discovery was gonna go forth, there had to -- everybody 21 had to be in the case. 22 And um, everything else -- if I had served 23 discovery, they wouldn't have even had to answer it until we had a conference. 24 25 If this had not been one of the complex -- if

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Gergel's calendar looks like.

Colloquy 32

this had not been within the complex rules, I could have served all the discovery I wanted with my answer, and they would have had to answer it. Uh, because I had fi -- I -- I had my answer on file. But that's in some ways, we -- we had to proceed along the business rules, which required that everybody had to answer, and that -- that meant that everybody had to be served. And that hadn't happened yet. So I -- that was the reason why we did not go forward. THE COURT: No, I understand that, but I quess my -- my only comment is that there was never -no one on behalf of Allstate communicated with me and described a problem, and -- and said, we really want to get this case moving. Which I get -- I get these case -- I get these type of letters many times. And then I had a conference and we -- we figure out what's the holdup. We -- we deal with it. And the case starts to move. But in any event -- and it's your view, counsel, that -- that if I stay this case for a sho -- a relatively short period of time, meaning something like 3 months -- and I don't know -- I haven't the faintest idea what -- what Judge

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Colloquy 33

I'm sure it's -- it is, with all of these cases, very voluminous. But I don't want to redo the wheel if -- if it can be avoided. By the same ti -- by the same -- by the same thought process, I don't want to waste time. Because that's -- you know that's why we had some time -- some of our cases linger around while we're waiting for procedural things to happen in other states. And you know, I have no control over that one way or the other. So just tell me if -- if you -- if you believe -- and then I'm gonna -- then I'm gonna let Ms. Bennett and you, you know, present your full arguments without me interrupting. But tell me if I would -- if I did -- if I granted -- granted BASF's request for a -- a shorter -a short -- probably a shorter stay than they want, like a 3 month stay, would that prejudice Allstate? MR. CALOGERO: Well I -- I think at least from Allstate's perspective, it -- it would, because we can't -- we can't do any discovery here. We can't have the dis -- our -- our compliance conference. And there are too many unknown variables with what could potentially happen with -- I'm gonna -- I'm gonna only refer now to the London case -- but there

are other issues that -- that are out there with the

Colloquy 34

first filed action by BAS (sic). 1 2 There are too many variables to -- to stay the case for 3 months while there could be a whole 3 bunch of factors that lead that case to continue on to 4 -- to not getting anything -- any of those motions 5 resolved. So I -- I think there would be a prejudice. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. One of the questions I asked Ms. Bennett, and -- and her answer was that if 8 the case would proceed in -- in South Carolina, the --9 10 through -- through impleader, ev -- all of the insurers would ultimately be party to that case. Do you agree 11 12 with Ms. Bennett's analysis? 13 MR. CALOGERO: Um, I think when -- I think it -- I think it's true that if you take her first filed 14 15 action, and you take the London action, and you combine 16 them together, that you will arrive at -- what -- the 17 number she has two or three people. 18 Um, when I originally filed my opposition 19 brief, I was only comparing the London action to the 20 New Jersey action. And there was seven people. 21 So, if you put her two actions together -- if 22 you put those two actions together, there probably are

only two or three people that are missing.

THE COURT: Okay. What I'd like to do now,

as I typically do, Ms. Bennett, I'm gonna ask you to --

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Colloquy 35

to you know, state your argument as you see fit. 1 2 Noting that I've read everything. But feel free to -- to say whatever you want. 3 4 I don't want to cut you off. I want you to feel free 5 to say whatever it is that you think is appropriate. Respond to any of the comments that I asked Mr. 6 7 Calogero. Hopefully I'm mis -- pronouncing that name 8 properly. If not, I apologize. And -- and then I may 9 interrupt -- I may interrupt you, or I may just listen 10 11 to what you have to say. And then we'll go forward. 12 Okay, Ms. Bennett? 13 MS. BENNETT: I appreciate that, Your Honor. And I appreciate that you read everything. So I'm not 14 15 going to give you an outline of repeating everything. 16 Uh, and I'm also gonna take advantage of, uh, 17 Mr. Dashiel passing me, uh, a virtual note to make sure that I correct or clarify, um, the first question that 18 19 you asked me about the cases in the stay. 20 We did provide Your Honor with two cases in 21 our papers that specifically address the Court having 22 discretion, uh, to stay an action filed by the 23 plaintiff. 24 And that's the Ikona Opportunity (phonetic) 25 case. And the Halperin v. Verizon (phonetic). But

those are both in the briefs. Um, so apologize for that, and I appreciate Craig keeping me, uh, on -- on point here.

Um, with respect to our position, um, as we did set forth in the papers, all the action here is in South Carolina. The AFFF MDL is pending there. Judge Gergel has that. Judge Gergel has our first filed action.

Um, now through the JPML, he has the, uh,
London action that was filed in New York. Um, and uh,
Mr. Calogero tried to, um, characterize what the JPML
did, as making a decision as to whether the district of
New York was better than the districts of South
Carolina, that's not really reflective of what the JPML
did.

What the JPML said was, quote, moving that London action would, quote, benefit from the inclusion in the centralized proceedings, closed quote, in South Carolina. And that maintaining the coverage actions in the MDA -- MDL will, quote, promote the justice and efficient conduct of the litigation.

So the MDL, uh, or the whole purpose of MDL is to centralize proceedings like this for the sake of efficiency, because there's gonna be a lot of overlap in the discovery that takes place in the underlying

MDL, that will then relate to, um, the coverage actions 1 2 that are now pending before Judge Gergel. 3 So it's not really accurate to say that it 4 was a choice between New York or South Carolina, which district was better. What the JPML did was reinforce 5 the whole purpose of what an MDL is, which is to 6 7 promote, um, judicial efficiencies by having all these 8 related matters centralized in front of one judge. Uh, 9 THE COURT: Well, I've read -- I read the --10 11 you know I have the -- I have -- I've read twice the 12 brief on the -- the MDL transfer order. And it seemed 13 it was a very positive recommendation or order as to 14 why -- why what you want should occ -- should occur. 15 And I really di -- I also noted that it --16 that as best as I could tell, unless I missed 17 something, the -- none of the defendant insurers who 18 wrote -- wrote papers to me really commented on it, 19 whether it's correct, incorrect, they just sort of 20 ignored it. But in any event, Ms. Bennett, you may 21 proceed, thank you. 22 MS. BENNETT: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 other comment that I just wanted to -- and I'm -- I

want to try to limit my comments more to just, uh,

addressing a little bit what Mr. Calogero, uh, talked

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about in your questions to him. And this whole notion of being prejudiced and that the carriers are really interested in getting this case moving, um, really doesn't ring true when you look at what's happening in South Carolina. Because we've been trying to get the coverage case moving in South Carolina. They moved to dismiss our first filed action. They opposed the efforts to get the Lon -the -- the preemptive strike lawsuit that London filed moved into the MDL. That failed. We've asked Judge Gergel -- we submitted a scheduling order to get moving, get discovery moving in that case, and the carriers objected to that. So we really should all just be kind of upfront and honest about what's going on. Which is we're still battling which forum is the best forum of this case to proceed. And the reality is that Judge Gergel and the JPML have both very clearly determined that South Carolina is the right place for coverage actions

That's where it should be. But if the carriers are really interested in getting moving on discovery, and getting this coverage dispute moving

relating to the AFFF MDL.

forward, they can stop erecting roadblocks in South 1 2 Carolina. Um, because we did submit a scheduling order 3 4 to get discovery moving in that case, and the carriers 5 objected. Um, so from our point of view, if the carriers are really interested in getting moving, we 6 7 can get moving in South Carolina. We can start taking discovery in South Carolina. 8 And they -- if they're really concerned about 9 10 that, they can withdraw their objections there. There's not -- uh, there's no reason to start it here. 11 12 Um, --13 THE COURT: Let me ask you a question. And I'm gonna ask you to read the mind of the insurers, or 14 15 perhaps you already know the answer. Why -- why do you 16 believe that the -- the insurers which -- would --17 would much prefer to have me, a -- a judge who had never handled an AFFF case, handle this one, as opposed 18 19 to a judge who is thoroughly conversant and familiar 20 with those actions? 21 MS. BENNETT: Well --22 THE COURT: And you -- and you can be 23 perfectly honest. Be perfectly honest. You -- you

said, in fact, you -- you think everyone should be

upfront. So tell me why?

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MS. BENNETT: I will be very upfront. I think they don't -- uh, they don't like the rulings that Judge Gergel has made in the Tyco case. Because he's clearly messaging the importance of having insurance coverage available to address and resolve the underlying actions. I think that that's why they don't want to be there. And frankly, our interest is to get those cases defended and resolved efficiently. Which is why we believe the coverage actions should be addressed by Judge Gergel. But I think that that's what it is. That they're concerned his rulings will be, um, favorable to -- to making insurance coverage available to resolve these AFFF lawsuits. THE COURT: All right. Then you can continue. I didn't mean to interrupt you. MS. BENNETT: No, I -- I appreciate it, Your Honor. Um, I'd like to reserve a couple of minutes for rebuttal, but I'll -- I'll just end with, Judge Gergel, JPML have sent a very strong message that the interest of judicial economy and conservation of the parties resources will be best served by having this coverage action proceed in South Carolina.

Um, that's where BASF believes this coverage

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action should proceed. Um, and we would respectfully request that you stay this action at least until Judge Gergel rules on all of these gating, um, procedural motions that are pending before him. Because it -- it will result in tremendous waste of judicial resources if we're, uh, litigating in two jurisdictions at the same time. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Bennett. And by the way, Ms. Bennett, I think I was a little too harsh with you in the beginning of this, so I do apologize -- apologize for that. MS. BENNETT: I -- I just appreciated --THE COURT: (Indiscernible) --MS. BENNETT: -- you didn't call me Mr. Trump, but other than that, we were -- it's all good. THE COURT: No, I just didn't want this to turn into a -- into a political debate where everyone just sort of said what they want to say without regard to the question. With that said, Ms. -- Mr. Calogero -- and then I'm gonna turn to whoev -- anyone else who wants to speak. But Mr. Calogero, feel free to respond to anything that Ms. Bennett said, or anything that you

want to say. And then I'll turn it over to everyone

else.

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MR. CALOGERO: Yeah. First -- first, Your Honor, thank you, Your Honor, (indiscernible) Calogero, Allstate. First of all, the -- the two cases that were cited at the beginning of Ms. Bennett's, uh, statement, the Ikona (phonetic) case and (indiscernible) case, they -- they don't aid anything here, because in both of those cases, the issue was that the plaintiff was seeking a stay solely because the -- the sole issue that was before those courts was going to be determined by an Appellate Court. And that Appellate Court decision was going to in effect be the ruling in those cases. That -that's not the situation. The -- so those cases really have no application. Uh, quite frankly, I've never seen a case where, uh, a plaintiff has filed an action, legitimately with proper venue and jurisdiction, in a State court and then has sought a stay. It just doesn't happen, and -- and the -- the cases that, uh, we have been citing in our -- both sides have -- have been citing in briefs, the Sensient case and uh, the -- the case that was cited, the Century v. Safety Mine case.

Those were cases where they were races to the

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courthouse, uh, where the -- either the insured filed first, or the insurer filed first and then the insured. Here we have a situation where it's -- it was -- it's almost like a serial filing. Uh, where they -- they filed a case in South Carolina, then they filed the case in New Jersey, and said -- said in their that the (indiscernible) -- this is a complete case, it names all the parties. It -- it obeys all the rules of -- of court. They have a presence here. And they simply used it as a -- as a poker chip so that they could leverage themselves to South Carolina. That -- that's what -- that's what's done here. There's nothing wrong with proceeding with this case in New Jersey. Uh, there have been two cases on these very same policies in New Jersey courts. One in -- and both of them were in Union County. One was an environmental case, and one was a products case. The polices themselves are New Yor based policies. They're called 10502 policies. The reason being that Cepagogi (phonetic) was based in Ardsley, New York. And 10502 happens to be the zip code of Ardsley, New York.

So -- and -- and they -- they cite New York

law. So there's nothing special about having it in

procedurally.

South Carolina. And and I think that the real issue
here is, is there something special about having the
underlying cases the firefighting foam cases, that
needs to be addressed in the coverage case.
And the coverage case has totally different
issues. Issues of allocation, issues of policy
interpretation that have nothing to do with firefight
uh, the foam cases, and the science of foam cases.
Um, in in Westing in the <u>Westinghouse</u>
case, uh, in going back to 1989, Judge Cressler said
two things that I think are important here.
First, that fractalization is a dangerous
weapon that can be used by a party to, uh, get what it
wants where it couldn't otherwise get something.
Uh, and that's what happened in the
Westinghouse case, where they tried to send the cases
all over the country. That was one of the rulings.
The second ruling was was and Judge
Ju and we cited her, uh, at length in our brief,
which is that New Jersey courts are capable of handling
complex litigation.
And they they availed themselves of of

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the New Jersey court simply to take advantage

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than that.

benefit, that this was gonna be some kind of ace in the hole in case everything fell apart in South Carolina. And that's not the way that litigation should be filed. THE COURT: Well let me just in -- let me just interrupt you for a moment. How do you respond to what the judicial panel on multi-district litigation did, which I thought was a very strong order regarding -- regarding avoiding -- of -- of -- regarding centralizing these -- centralizing these disputes and centralizing these -- these cases. So I'll just -- I'd like to hear your thoughts, because it wasn't addressed in -- I don't believe, in your brief or in any other of the insurers briefs. MR. CALOGERO: Well, as I said, my -- my answer simply is that was a decision that was made as between whether the Southern District of New York should have the case, or -- or South Carolina and the MDL should have a case. They also -- there's also reference to those two third-party actions, uh, --THE COURT: Well I think the -- I think having read that transfer order (indiscernible), maybe you disagree, but I think it goes a little bit farther

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I think it was much more of a comprehensive order, and talking about the benefits of why they should be -- at least the -- the cases referenced in -in that order, should continue to be in South Carolina. You can dis -- you can disagree with me, but that's --MR. CALOGERO: Well I -- I --THE COURT: -- how I read it. MR. CALOGERO: I don't read that way. And -and again, I again point to the -- to the fact that -um, that in the Tyco case, uh, there's -- there is out there in State court in Wisconsin, that is proceeding, uh, on its own. Uh, despite the fact that, uh, there's a Tyco MDL case. So it's not necessarily the case that that -you know it has to be a case, uh, in South Carolina. It can be a case in another State court. THE COURT: Yeah, and I -- you know I -- I assure you, I'm fully competent to handle the case. The question is, does it make -- does it make -- and it's also discretionary as to what I do -- the question is, under -- under -- under the -- under the case law, whether it makes sense for me to handle -- handle this case. Or as -- as I'm looking at it right now, the

-- the choices that I'm thinking of are -- are B, to

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grant a sh -- a relatively short stay sort -- you know,
in the -- in the three to six month range, so that we
can have a better handle of what is going on in --
throughout the country.
         And you know, particularly with -- with Judge
Gergel's calendar. And some of these issues may have
been resolved. I don't want to -- I don't want to be
involved in a situation where I'm issuing rulings that
contradict whatever is going on in South Carolina.
         And that is a recipe for disaster, as I -- as
I see it. But anyway, I interrupted you probably for
the third time or the fifth time or the tenth time.
But I want you to continue, then I'm gonna turn it over
back to --
         MR. CALOGERO: Well I --
         THE COURT: -- whoever -- whoever else wants
to speak.
         MR. CALOGERO: I -- I think I've -- I think
I've said -- uh, I've said it all. Uh, and the rest of
it's in the brief. So I'll defer to my colleagues if
anyone wants to step up.
          THE COURT: All right. Any of the other
counsel for the insurers who would like to -- who would
like to be heard?
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MR. LORENZO: Your Honor, Alex Lorenzo from

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MDL was pending.

Alston & Bird. Uh, Mr. -- Mr. Beyer had introduced us. Um, he's our New Jersey counsel at Riker. And we represent the AIG insurers. I thought it might be helpful, Your Honor, there's been a lot of mention about the Tyco litigation. And we were directly involved on behalf of the AIG insurers, in both the Wisconsin litigation and the South Carolina litigation. Just a couple of points, because Your Honor has raised this concern about creating chaos. I -- I think was Your Honor's words, right? With -- with intersecting rulings. In fact, as Mr. Calogero had indicated, there were multiple decisions in Wisconsin ahead of decisions in South Carolina. And in fact, having the Wisconsin case was where both, not only the insurers, but also Tyco, who's represented by Covington obviously, a national insurance recover counsel, filed motions in the Wisconsin court, and litigated issues in Wisconsin, even though the South Carolina action was pending. So there was benefit to having a court, as Your Honor had mentioned, who could focus directly on, you know, the -- the insurance issues, while the larger

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And -- and to that point, uh, and I don't
think it's in the briefs, but um, Ms. Bennette made
reference to the fact that they've been trying to get a
schedule in South Carolina.
         And in fact, BASF went to the Court very
early on before, um, the other parties had even
appeared, uh, and tried to get their case on the Tyco
schedule.
         And I have a transcript in front of me from
an April 25th, uh, MDL conference, where this issue --
uh, this expedited schedule was raised before Judge
Gergel. Um, and I'm looking at page --
         THE COURT: Has that --
         MR. LORENZO: -- 38, and we can --
          THE COURT: Has that --
         MR. LORENZO: -- certainly submit this.
          THE COURT: Yeah, has that been submitted?
If -- if it hasn't been submitted, I'm just gonna
respectfully ask you not to -- not to discuss it,
because the other parties haven't had an opportunity to
review it.
          And I haven't had an opportunity to read it.
If you -- if -- if you -- if somehow I missed it, let
me know, but I don't think I did.
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MR. LORENZO: I -- I don't think it's been

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submitted. But needless to say, Judge Gergel didn't put the BASF case on the Tyco schedule, right? And so certainly in the -- in the Tyco situation, discovery -- an agreement was reached to have discovery apply to both cases. So to Your Honor's question of should we just stay this case for three or four months, well both the motion to dismiss, the motion to realignment, and we learned for the first time that BASF intends to implead defendants who aren't currently in South Caroline, while all those issues get worked out. It certainly makes sense that we could get discovery going in this case. And to the extent that things happen, right, the South Carolina cases could be brought in. But there's -- there's really no reason that we see in a case where BASF has invoked the jurisdiction of this Court and filed an action -- a comprehensive action before Your Honor, that we can't go forward here. THE COURT: All right. Ms. Bennett, can you respond to that? MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor. You -- you were already on the path of where I was gonna go to

respond to that type of issue. Which is, when Judge

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Gergel rules on the pending motions, the jurisdictional motions that are there, this is lining up to have all of the insurers in front of Judge Gergel, between the two coverage actions that are filed there. And then you and Judge Gergel getting issues at the same time, setting up for inconsistent results -- inconsistent decisions and outcomes in those two cases. So again, our position is, at the very least, Your Honor should -- should stay this action until we know whether the carriers are gonna be able to successfully navigate their way out of South Carolina. That's where all these cases are pending now. Um, and if and when Judge Gergel keeps all of those cases, he's gonna have the whole coverage case. And there's not a reason to have two, uh, courts dealing with the same issues at the same time. It's not an efficient use of judicial resources. And it also sets up for the possibility of inconsistent results. Those are all the reasons that the JPML referred -- uh, or transferred the case from New York

exactly those issues.

THE COURT: All right, thank you, Ms.

to South Carolina. For that exact reason, to avoid

Bennett. All right counsel, were you done with your 1 2 remarks? I don't want to cut you off. MR. LORENZO: Uh, I was, unless -- unless 3 4 Your Honor has any -- any additional questions. I -- I 5 will say, Your Honor, I mean -- and I think Mr. Calogero touched on this -- but this is unprecedented 6 7 to have the plaintiff, who invoked the Court's jurisdiction, argue that a different judge is actually 8 a -- a better forum, uh, to proceed under. 9 10 These arguments would be much more compelling 11 if it -- if this was another action brought by another 12 insurer. But the situation we have here, there really 13 is no case law indicating that a plaintiff that commences suit in this forum, names a comprehensive 14 15 list of insurers, and the insurers are prepared to go 16 forward, for some reason that we should then wait for 17 -- for another court to decide whether to proceed. THE COURT: Well I don't think that Ms. 18 19 Bennett is -- is making it up and it -- and it's not a 20 situation where there's one case in -- in South 21 Carolina, and we have one particular judge that -- that 22 you know, Ms. Bennett has -- has litigated before, and 23 -- and is familiar with. 24 We are -- we're dealing with a totally

different -- a totally different situation. And -- and

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if this is a case of first impression, then it -- then
it's a case of first impression. It will not be the
first one that I've -- that I've dealt with.
          What I'm -- what I'm most interested in is
providing a mech -- providing a -- providing a
mechanism to deal with this case, that makes sense, and
avoids inconsistent results, while at the same time
protecting the rights of the defendants, and not -- and
get into a situation where they want to litigate this
case, they're ready to litigate this case, and it's --
it's sitting around because Judge Gergel is -- is you
know buried under a million cases, and nothing gets --
and nothing gets done.
          So those are -- those are my concerns.
any event, let's -- let's -- let me open up the forum
to get anyone else who wants to -- to -- to say
anything? Counsel?
         MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, I'd like a moment
to reply but I don't want to jump in front of any other
carriers.
          THE COURT: Well (indiscernible) --
         MS. BENNETT:
                        If they wanted to --
          THE COURT: (Indiscernible) --
         MS. BENNETT: -- comment first.
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THE COURT: Yes, Ms. Bennett. Does any of

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the defendants' counsel want to say anything in addition to what we've heard? I'll take that as a no. So Ms. Bennett, the floor is yours. MS. BENNETT: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll be brief. I just want to address two issues. Uh, the first is Mr. Calogero's made reference a couple of times to two other coverage cases involving this insurance program, um, being litigated in New Jersey. I just want to make clear for Your Honor, neither one of those were MDL cases. This is a totally different situation because those were not, uh, MDL cases, so that prior history is really irrelevant to what we're talking about here. Um, and then second, this idea that our request for relief is unprecedented is simply not true. And the reason I keep referring Your Honor back to Sensient Colors and Mine Safety is when -- that's the New Jersey Supreme Court twice speaking on these issues. And the upshot of both of those cases is that the true plaintiff, the policyholder, should have the right to litigate their insurance coverage dispute in the jurisdiction of their choosing.

And we have made clear from the day we filed the complaint in this action and in every other

communication that we've put in front of any other tribunal, that we believe this insurance case belongs in South Carolina.

In the event that a court disagrees with us, then we would prefer to be here. We've -- we're not -- we -- we've been very transparent with every court, every step of the way.

And <u>Sensient Colors</u> and <u>Mine Safety</u> couldn't be clearer in communicating the public policy that the true plaintiff, the policyholder, should be permitted to litigate their coverage case in the jurisdiction of their choosing.

And that's really what -- what we're striving to do right now through this request for stay. Because in the event that Judge Gergel keeps all of these cases, um, our chosen jurisdiction of South Carolina is where this case will be litigated.

Um, and finally, the issue of Judge Gergel not moving on this quickly because he's got a lot of other cases, again respectfully Your Honor, the JPML has addressed these issues, these considerations, um, and issued as you've noted, a very comprehensive, uh, order on what it thinks needs to be done to effectively manage the AFFF MDL, and the insurance coverage issues that grow out of that. Um, and so with that, Your

Honor, again we would respectfully request that you enter the stay. And we very much appreciate your time and your, uh, thoughtful questions today.

THE COURT: Well, one of the -- one of the -- one of the things that I -- I think I've -- I've made clear was my concern -- at least -- at least to -- to all of you, that -- that the -- the rights of the -- of the insurance -- of the insurers have to be respected.

And what I don't want to happen, and I won't permit to happen in this -- in this case, which is pending -- currently pending before me, though -- though stayed, is that for whatever reason, this case gets buried in South Carolina through no fault of Judge Gergel, who I'm sure is doing a wonderful job down

there, but -- and then nothing -- nothing happens.

It's -- he's just buried through no fault of his own,
in all of these -- all of these cases.

So what I was thinking -- what I was considering really at the beginning of this argument, after I had read everything, was issuing a -- you know, a stay of somewhere between three and six months to let everything sort out.

And we can find out where -- where things are going. What if you're -- I may have asked you this, but now that you've heard everything, I wanted to get

Decision 57

1 your view of that. 2 MS. BENNETT: Again, Your Honor, our -- a 3 stay of three to six months is acceptable to us, 4 provided that Judge Gergel rules, and we're happy to, um, make contact with him to see if we can prod that 5 along. Um, but that --6 7 THE COURT: (Indiscernible) --MS. BENNETT: -- that's our position. 8 THE COURT: All right. You know, that's --9 10 you know I -- as -- as Ms. Bennett was speaking, and as 11 all of you were speaking, I was -- I had Sensient's 12 right -- right in front of me. And let me just read a 13 little from that case, which I'm sure each of you have 14 memorized. 15 The -- and this is from Sensient and the note 16 -- I'm not gonna read -- read from the case. But the 17 no -- the notion is that you have to consider the first 18 filed doctrine. And you have to consider a host of 19 other things. But it's ultimately my discretion as to 20 what -- what to happen with -- with this particular 21 case. 22 And when I go into -- looking at -- looking 23 at this case, and after considering the excellent 24 briefs written -- written in this matter, and hearing 25 the excellent arguments of counsel, you know, I'm deal

Decision

1 -- I'm dealing with the -- the fact that Judge Gergel
2 is handling a whole slew of these cases.
3 We have the transfer order from the United
4 States Judicial Panel on multi-district litigation.

Recognizing that that is the appropriate way to handle these cases.

And my idea, and I think it was supported by at least one or two of the other insurers -- one of -- one of the of the other insurers, was that it should not be a stay of -- of a -- about -- without an end date, because of the concerns that this could -- could just go on and on and on in South Carolina without -- without anything happening.

What I'm going to do is I'm going to -- I'm going to issue -- I'm gonna stay this case for four months. At that point, we're gonna -- we're gonna schedule a case management conference. We'll do it by Zoom.

Samantha, do you have a -- can you give me a -- a date sometime in -- hopefully not Christmas Day, but sometime in -- so October, November, December -- actually, it'll be in January. Sometime in Jan -- like in the middle of January on a CBL date. Samantha, are you there? Well --

Cc: Samantha's not there, but I will, uh,

Colloquy

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make sure that she, um, --1 2 THE COURT: Do you have the abil -- do you 3 have the ability to give me a CBL date, which would be 4 -- or any -- really any counsel, we can pick a -- any -- any New Jersey counsel who has a motion calendar for 5 -- can give me a non-motion -- a non-motion date in 6 January. So if you could look -- if you could -- if 7 any of you could do that. I just don't have 8 9 (indiscernible) --MR. CALOGERO: Yes, Judge. Give -- Steve 10 11 Calogero. Give us a minute, we'll get that calendar. 12 THE COURT: Sure. So -- so that's -- that's what we'll do. And --13 14 MR. CALOGERO: Our calendar ends in December, 15 sorry. 16 THE COURT: Yeah, well I tell -- I will tell 17 you what -- what we'll do. We will -- we'll -- I'm 18 gonna ask -- I'm gonna ask Ms. Bennett, since she is 19 probably the major recipient of this, could you prepare 20 an order for me and just basically grant the stay until 21 the -- you know the -- through -- through January. 22 And -- through -- through the middle of 23 January. And basically it would be the sec -- a non-24 motion Friday in January. Whatever that -- whatever 25 that is.

Colloquy 60

MS. BENNETT: Sure. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. All right? 3 MS. BENNETT: Yes. THE COURT: And -- and --4 5 COURT CLERK: Your Honor, uh, I -- I have the motion calendar up. It looks like January 3, January 6 7 17, and January --8 THE COURT: Do you --9 COURT CLERK: (Indiscernible) are the motion 10 days. THE COURT: All right. So it would be 11 12 January 10th. Because that -- that would be the CBL 13 motion calendar. And what we're gonna do, we're just going to have -- we're going to have a case management 14 15 conference during -- on that date by Zoom. 16 And -- and the stay will -- will be in place 17 subject to anyone filing an appeal to the Appellate 18 Division. But that's -- that's what I'm -- what I think 19 20 should happen. As has been pointed out to me, there is 21 -- there is real chance of inconsistent results of --22 and -- and that is the last thing that should happen in 23 -- in these -- in these cases. 24 I have no problem with handling this case or 25 any case. This has nothing to do with my reluctance to

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Colloquy 61

handle this case, and send it off to South Carolina because I don't want to do it. It -- it is everything to do with, I don't want to have inconsistent results. And I want to see what happens with the -- with the New York case, and -- and what -- what -- other Judge Gergel rulings. Again, to the extent that those rulings don't happen, and there is -- there is consider -- that -that their becomes concern that based on Judge Gergel's calendar, we're not gonna hear from him for many months, or you know, you -- you -- there are certainly cases in Federal court that -- that sometimes take over a year to decide, and this is not meant in any way as any -- any issue regarding Judge Gergel's calendar. I have nothing -- I have to do with Judge Gergel's calendar. I have no -- don't know anything about it. But I don't want this case, which is active before me, to be lingering about because another judge in -- in South Carolina has a tremendous docket and can't -- is -- is unable to issue the ruling -- a particular ruling in this case. That is not meant in any way as a disrespect to Judge Gergel. But it's my -- you know, this is a case that I'm handling -- that I'm handling. I've

decided to stay it for the reasons I've state --

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Colloquy

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stated. But that's where we are. 1 2 So counsel, unless anyone else has -- has anything to add, that will conclude these proceedings. 3 Does anyone have anything to say? I take that as a no. 4 5 All of you have a wonderful weekend. I thank you so much. And I do -- I want to again to ask coun 6 7 -- the lead counsel to pass on to the -- the people who actually wrote some of these briefs, just to -- just to 8 9 pass on that I thought they were really outstanding. 10 So thank you so much and have a wonderful weekend. 11 Okay? 12 MS. BENNETT: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Take care of yourselves. 14 MR. CALOGERO: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Bye-bye. 16 (Proceeding concluded 2:51:41 p.m.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1	CERTIFICATION
2	
3	I, KELLY A. ASHLAW, the assigned transcriber, do
4	hereby certify the foregoing transcript of
5	proceedings, time from 1:32:53 p.m. to 2:51:41 p.m.,
6	is prepared in full compliance with the current
7	Transcript Format for Judicial Proceedings and is a
8	true and accurate non-compressed transcript of the
9	proceedings as recorded.
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11	
12 13 14	Kelly A. Ashlaw
15 16	KELLY A. ASHLAW AT 733 G&L TRANSCRIPTION OF NJ Date: September 26, 2024
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EXHIBIT C

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FILED

September 23, 2024

Hon. Gary K. Wolinetz, J.S.C.

BASF CORPORATION, as successor in interest to CIBA CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

v.

ACE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, et al.

Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
LAW DIVISION

CBL Action

DOCKET NO.: L-1648-24

ORDER

THIS MATTER having been opened to the Court by Lowenstein Sandler LLP, counsel for Plaintiff BASF Corporation, as successor in interest to Ciba Corporation, ("BASF"), for an Order granting BASF's Motion to Stay this action; and the Court, having considered the papers submitted in support thereof, and in opposition thereto (if any), and the arguments of counsel; and for good cause shown,

IT IS on this 23rd day of September, 2024,

ORDERED as follows:

1. This action, including, without limitation, BASF's obligation to effect service of the Complaint, Defendants' obligations to respond to BASF's Complaint, BASF's obligation to respond to Defendants' Counterclaims, and the parties' obligations to conduct discovery or otherwise engage in the litigation process, is **STAYED** up through and including January 10, 2025;

MID-L-001648-24 09/23/2024 Pg 2 of 2 Trans ID: LCV20242462531 2:24-cv-00993-RMG Date Filed 10/01/24 Entry Number 138 Page 107 of 107

2. The parties are to appear for a case management conference on January 10, 2025 via Zoom, at

a time to be provided to the parties by the Court. At such time, the parties are to report on the status of the

actions captioned BASF Corporation v. AIU Insurance Company, No. No. 2:24-cv-00993 (D.S.C.) and

Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's London, and Certain London Market Insurance Companies v. BASF

Corporation, No. 2:24-cv-04325 (D.S.C.), pending before the Hon. Richard Gergel, U.S.D.J.

FURTHER ORDERED, that a copy of this Order shall be deemed served on all counsel of record

upon its posting by the Court to the eCourts case jacket for this matter. Pursuant to R. 1:5-1(a), the Movant

shall serve a copy of this Order on all parties not served electronically within seven (7) days of this Order.

/s/ Gary K. Wolinetz

GARY K. WOLINETZ, J.S.C.

() Unopposed.

(X) Opposed.

Pursuant to R. 1:6-2, the Court's Statement of Reasons has been set forth on the record.